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GENEVA DELEGATIONS PREPARE DRAFT DOCUMENTS

PM261403 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jan 87 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "The Geneva Talks"]

[Text] Geneva, 24 Jan -- Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons continue in Geneva.

A number of working meetings took place last week within the framework of the groups on space, strategic offensive weapons, and medium-range nuclear means, which began work on the preparation of joint draft documents.

Detailed conversations are being held between delegation heads and group leaders.

CHERNYSHEV ON U.S. PLANS TO DEPLOY SDI IN 1994

LD261725 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 26 Jan 87

[Washington's "Space Rubicon" -- TASS- headline]

[Text] Moscow January 26 TASS -- TASS military writer Vladimir Chernyshev:

In the past few days the "star warriors" have grown dramatically more active in the United States, demanding a transition from research into space strike weapons to their deployment. At a seminar organized for the President in the White House, Pentagon officials tried hard to demonstrate that an "initial" system of "Star Wars" weapons could be deployed as early as 1994. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger and his lieutenants claim "dramatic results" from the work already done on SDI so that the "first phase" weapons can be deployed within the next few years. Next March, as the newspaper THE BOSTON GLOBE has just reported, the White House chief will be given concrete recommendations on the development of two "tiers" of the system one space-kand the other ground-based, between 1991 and 1994.

All this shows the fright of the "Star Wars" proponents over the fact that the Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik raised the cause of nuclear disarmament to an unprecedentedly high level and at the same time demonstrated the fallacy of the American SDI programme. That is why Washington is in such a hurry to put up the ultimate barrier to every effort to advance arms control. Administration officials are seeking to block compromises at the Soviet-American Geneva talks and to make President Reagan go back on his promise, given in Reykjavik, to honour the ABM Treaty for another 10 years.

SDI proponents would like to guarantee continued work on that dangerous programme regardless of the findings of further research. They want "to put their markers" in the space Klondike so that the Star Wars programme could not be scrapped by future U.S. Administrations, as Attorney-General Edward Meese [name as received] frankly stated. They also are in a hurry to tip strategic parity in favour of the U.S. as soon as possible and develop in addition to the nuclear first-strike potential any "shield," even a leaky one, behind which those given to armed ventures would feel themselves more confident or, in other words, more brazen.

It cannot be ruled out either that one of the purposes of the ongoing campaign is to break the resistance of at least some of those congressmen and senators who are opposed to SDI and to secure the appropriation of the funds needed by the military-industrial complex for the programme already in the immediate future. The "Star Wars" advocates seem to fear in all seriousness that, as the absurdity of SDI makes itself felt, less and less money will be appropriated for it. At the same time Washington is trying to make the American and world public believe that the fulfillment of SDI is "inevitable" and that for this reason it is late and uselss to protest against it.

SDI, THE WASHINGTON POST wrote the other day, if for Ronald Reagan what the pyramids were to the Egyptian pharaohs: It should perpetuate the President's grandeur. But SDI leads to the dramatic escalation of the risk of nuclear war -- sanctioned, unsanctioned or accidental -- a war after which neighter "space pyramids," nor the United States nor anything else will be left in the world. When SDI begins to be deployed, the ABM Treaty along with every hope of the peoples for the abolition of nuclear weapons will be buried, a race with space weapons will be launched and strategic arms arsenals will begin to be built up even speedier. That is why those who demand the deployment of SDI weapons actually want the presidential legacy in the form of rubble -- the rubble of treaties and agreements, the rubble of missed opportunities to build a safe world, the rubble of human civilization as a whole.

PRAVDA on SDI Deployment

PM221139 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jan 87 First Edition p 5

[Gennadiy Vasilyev "Commentator's Column": "In A Hurry"]

[Text] New York -- Speaking at the National Press Club in Washington the other day, Defense Secretary C. Weinberger pressed for the speediest U.S. deployment of space weapons.

Earlier, THE WASHINGTON POST reports, the Pentagon head and his most zealous subordinates, including General J. Abrahamson, who is in charge of the SDI program, and Assistant Secretary R. Perle, had held an unusual seminar for President Reagan in the White House. Using plans and diagrams, they had demonstrated to the President that an "initial" space weapons system can be deployed by 1994.

The "Star Wars" supporters are clearly in a hurry. Pentagon officials, arms manufacturers, and ultrarightist organizations have launched a vigorous campaign to speedily "cross the Rubicon" -- passing from research and design work in the space weapons sphere to their actual deployment in near-earth space.

Why such a rush? The answer to this question is given by that pillar of the U.S. extreme right-wing forces Attorney General E. Meese. The SDI enthusiasts, he said, are in a hurry to switch to the practical implementation of their plans so that "future administrations are unable to demolish" this plan. That's putting it frankly.

They are also in a hurry because in the U.S. Congress, where there was already serious opposition to the most militarist aspects of administration policy, criticism of SDI has been mounting further since the recent midterm elections, which brought success to the Democrats. In fact, SDI, to quote Senator Albert Gore, is merely a formula for the path leading to an "even faster arms race and the end of any meaningful efforts in the arms control sphere."

It is difficult not to agree with this view. The start of the deployment of elements of space systems will undermine the ABM Treaty and destroy the peoples' hopes of strategic arms cuts. As is known, it was Washington's stubborn reluctance to confine SDI work to the laboratory which was one of the chief obstacles to the achievement of important decisions in Reykjavik paving the way to a nuclear-free world. The Washington hawks' efforts to impose on the United States plans for starting the deployment of space weapons soon can only be seen as an attempt by the Pentagon to deal a further body blow to the peoples' hopes.

SCIENTISTS MEET IN GENEVA, PLAN MOSCOW TALKS

LD261942 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1150 GMT 26 Jan 87

[Text] Geneva, 26 Jan (TASS) -- A meeting of an international organizing group of scientists, devoted to preparing for the Moscow forum of scientists on the problem of the radical reduction and elimination of nuclear weapons, ended here on Sunday. The agenda and main presenters were determined, and organizational matters were examined.

The Moscow forum, in which it is expected that 250 specialists from various countries will take part, will be held from 14-16 February. The scientific and technical aspects of the various stages of a reduction in nuclear weapons up to their complete elimination, the role of nuclear discarmament for European security, the importance of the ABM Treaty in providing the conditions for nuclear disarmament, and ways of achieving agreement on a universal and complete ban on nuclear tests, will be discussed.

Prominent scientists from the USSR, the United States, Japan, Italy, Great Britain, Argentina and other countries took part in the organizing group meeting.

The USSR was represented by Ye.P. Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Doctor of Historical Sciences A.A. Kokoshin, deputy chairman of the Committee of Soviet Scientists in Defense of Peace, Against the Nuclear Threat.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE SECRETARIES MEET IN WARSAW

CPSU Delegation Departs

PM231531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jan 87 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Departure"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation left Moscow 21 January for Warsaw to attend a regular session of secretaries of socialist countries' fraternal parties for international and ideological questions.

The delegation consists of A.F. Dobrynin, V.A. Medvedev, and A.N. Yakovlev, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by M.V. Zimyanin and V.P. Nikonov, secretaries of the CPSU Central Commitee, and senior officials from the CPSU Central Committee.

Polish ambassador to the USSR W. Natorf was among the sendoff party.

The delegation was met in Warsaw by J. Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and other officials.

USSR ambassador to Poland V.I. Brovikov was among the welcoming party.

Jaruzelski Receives Groups

LD232159 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 23 Jan 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Summary] Secretaries for international and ideological affairs of central committees of communist and workers' parties of socialist states held a conference in Warsaw on January 22-23. "Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski received those taking part in the conference, when he informed them about the implementation of the 10th PZPR Congress decisions, the present socioeconomic situation in the country and the party's plans for the immediate future. [video shows Jaruzelski and conference participants seated at tables, with medium shot of Medvedev, Yakovlev and Dobrynin, a close-up of Jaruzelski, and shots of other participants] He emphasized the importance of cooperation in the ideological sphere in deepening friendship between peoples and interaction between the socialist countries so as to help implement the strategy of acceleration. The meeting passed in a cordial atmosphere."

Warsaw TV Interviews Zagladin

LD232147 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] A conference of Central Committee secretaries of Communist and Workers' parties from socialist countries has ended in Warsaw. On the 2d day the deliberations were held in two groups one for international and one for ideological affairs.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified interviewer, in Russian followed by Polish translation] How will this meeting contribute to further coordination of the foreign policies of our parties?

[Vadim Zagladin, first deputy chief of CPSU Central Committee International Department, in Russian fading into Polish translation] On the one hand, the international situation is such that international coordination is necessary. Our countries have a very broad program of proposals and initiatives that has already been submitted, and now one can only aim at its implementation and practice. A meeting of the leaders of our parties in Moscow last year provided a general structure. Agreements were reached as to what actions should be taken in general. Now there should be discussion of how to implement what we have achieved. In Warsaw too we have achieved much in this area. Coordination allows to release common reserves and defend joint interests. This was emphasised at the meeting here and it was noticeable that such coordination makes it possible at the same time to defend the national interests of each state.

The other side of the issue is that we have common capabilities as well as individual ones, and traditional links and contacts and partnership. When we utilize these joint reserves of each country, the national reserves in our joint interest, and combine them, the effectiveness of our actions will of course considerably increase. In this area we have come up with many very interesting initiatives, starting with interstate and parliamentary activity, as well as social activity on the social forum. I think in this respect the meeting has played a very useful role. [end recording]

A press communique adopted during the conference will be published shortly.

TASS on Warsaw Talks

LD231938 Moscow TASS In English 1918 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw January 23 TASS - A conference of secretaries of the central committees of the fraternal parties of socialist countries on international and ideological questions was held here on January 22 and 23.

It was noted at the conference that the fraternal parties creatively apply principles of scientific socialism, introduce their rich and diverse experience into the practice of building the new society, and enrich it with their achievements.

The participants in the conference noted the need to deepen and perfect the interaction of socialist countries in all spheres, to bring its mechanism in line with modern conditions and requirements, national and common interests.

The advancement of coperation on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, equality, independence and mutual respect, the development of the initiative and creativity of each party and country both strengthens their unity and increases the prestige and appeal force of socialism in the world.

In the course of the exchange of views the means, methods and forms of cooperation of socialist states were studied from the viewpoint of making maximum use of the reserves which each of them has. Special emphasis was made on the importance of resolute and effective measures to fulfil the long-term programs and agreements on economic cooperation and the comprehensive program of the scientific and technological progress of CMEA countries to the year 2000.

The need was stressed at the conference of showing more convincingly the policy and achievements of socialist countries in the field of human rights and freedoms, perfecting socialist democracy, national relations and expanding the participation of citizens in administering all of society's affairs.

The participants in the conference condemned the information and propaganda aggression by reactionary imperialist forces, their attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of socialist countries, in particular to implant nationalistic, chauvinistic sentiments under the guise of protecting human rights, religious and national freedoms. In this connection a special emphasis was made on the active interaction of socialist countries in the interests of an objective and extensive dissemination of truthful information, of giving coverage to the historic achievements of their peoples and the problems that are being solved by them.

When foreign policy questions were discussed it was noted that the efforts taken by the socialist countries throughout the International Year of Peace and directed at struggling against the nuclear threat, at creating an all-embracing system of international security are exerting a favourable impact on changes in the political climate in the world and the sentiments of the international public.

At the same time no noticeable change has yet taken place in the world situation, it was noted at the conference. The international situation continues to remain complex and serious. The participants in the conference reiterated the resolve of their parties and countries to make in cooperation with other socialist countries, with all countries regardless of their social system, with all anti-war forces a weighty contribution to further strengthening the potential of peace, reason and good will.

On having discussed questions connected with the situation in Central America, South Africa, South-East Asia and the Middle East the participants in the conference expressed solidarity with all peoples struggling against imperialism, racism and neocolonialism.

They noted the destabilising nature of the policy pursued by imperialism, first of all American imperialism. They also stressed the importance of resolving conflicts existing in various regions by way of talks, on the basis of respect for the sovereignty and independence of states, the right of each people to shape its destiny without foreign interference.

Peace and disarmament are unbreakably linked with development, the global solution of problems of underdevelopment, the external debt of developing countries, and the establishment of a new international economic order.

PRAVDA on Talks

PM270857 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jan 87 First Edition p 4

["Conference of Central Committee Secretaries of the Socialist Countries' Fraternal Parties" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] A conference of Central Committee secretaries for international and ideological questions of the socialist countries' fraternal parties was held in Warsaw 22-23 January 1987. Participating in it were: From the BCP -- Milko Balev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Yordan Yotov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee; Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; and Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; from the MSZMP -- Janos Berecz, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; from the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] -- Tran Xuan Bach, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPV Central Committee, and Dao Duy Tung, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPV Central Committee; from the SED -- Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; from the Communist Party of Cuba -- Carlos Aldana Escalante, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Secretariat; from the Lao People's Revolutionary Party -- Somlat Chanthamath, secretary of the Central Committee and chairman of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Propaganda Committee; from the MPRP -- Tserendashiyn Namsray, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, and Tserenpilyn Balhaajab, secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; from the PZPR -- Jan Glowczyk, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Henryk Bednarski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; from the RCP -- Petru Enache, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee, and Ion Stoian, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; from the CPSU -- A.N. Yakovlev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and V.A. Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; from the CPCZ -- Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The conference participants exchanged opinions on a number of topical questions of socialist building, world politics, and also ideological and political work in the light of the decisions of the fraternal parties' congresses and the results of the Moscow working meeting of leaders of the CEMA countries' communist and workers parties.

During the discussion it was noted the fraternal parties, creatively applying the principles of scientific socialism, are introducing their own rich and multifaceted experience into the practice of building the new society and are enriching it by their achievements.

Emphasizing the significance of implementing the programs adopted by the fraternal parties' congresses for the accelerating and intensification of socioeconomic development, the conference participants pointed to the need to deepen and improve the socialist countries' cooperation in all spheres and to bring its mechanism into line with modern conditions and requirements and with national and common interests. Enhancing the efficiency of cooperation on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, equal rights, independence, mutual respect, and the development of the initiative and creativity of each party and country in strengthening their unity helps to increase the prestige and the magnetic force of socialism in the world.

During the exchange of opinions the means, methods, and forms of the socialist states' cooperation were examined from the viewpoint of making the maximum use of the reserves at the disposal of each of them. Here special emphasis was placed on the significance of decisive and effective measures to realize the long-term programs and agreements on economic cooperation and the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000.

Noting the exceptional significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which ushered in a new epoch in the history of mankind, the conference participants exchanged information on plans to prepare for and hold measures devoted to the 70th anniversary of that historic event in their own countries and in the international arena.

Dwelling on questions connected with ideological and propaganda activity, the conference participants exchanged information on the experience accumulated and discussed ways to raise the substance and forms of ideological-political and propaganda-educational work to a higher level in the spirit of patriotism and internationalism and of active struggle for the building of socialism and communism in each of our countries and the strengthening of mutual understanding among the peoples in the interests of peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

Note was taken of the need to reveal more convincingly the socialist countries' policy and achievements in the spheres of human rights and freedoms, the improvement of socialist democracy, national relations, and citizens' broader participation in the management of all affairs of society. Questions connected with the activation of research into problems of the theory and practice of socialism were examined.

The fraternal parties' representatives exchanged opinions on the broad application of scientific methods in social-educational work, as well as the modernization and development of the material and technical base of the mass media and culture in the socialist countries.

The information and propaganda aggression of reactionary imperialist forces and their attempts to interfere in the socialist countries' internal affairs, particularly on the false pretext of defending human rights and religious and national freedoms, and to inculcate nationalist and chauvinist sentiments were condemned. In this connection special emphasis was placed on the socialist countries' active cooperation in the interests of the objective and broad dissemination of truthful information and the illumination of their peoples' historic achievements and of the problems which they are solving.

During the discussion of foreign policy questions it was stated that the efforts which the socialist states made during International Peace Year -- efforts aimed at struggling against the nuclear threat and creating an all-embracing system of international security -- are having a beneficial effect on changing the political climate in the world and the mood of the international public.

The 15 January 1986 statement of M.S. Gorbavhev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on the phased elimination of nuclear weapons by the end of the present century made a major contribution to the struggle against the threat of war.

The fraternal parties' representatives emphasized the special significance of the Soviet Union's proposals at Reykjavik. This attests to the strength of the new political thinking. It has enabled millions of people to be convinced of the possibility of a rapid and significant reduction in nuclear arsenals.

The Soviet nuclear disarmament program, the Budapest program for reducing armed forces and conventional arms in Europe, and the socialist countries' other constructive initiatives demonstrate a truly innovative approach to cardinal problems of world politics and socialism's lofty responsibility for the fate of mankind. Various political parties, broad public movements, and religious organizations have stepped up their efforts in the struggle for disarmament, security, cooperation, and peace.

At the same time, it was pointed out at the conference, there has still been no appreciable change in the world situation. The international situation remains complex and serious. This demands of all peace-loving states and antiwar forces still greater consistency, persistence, and purpose in opposing imperialism's aggressive policy and its plans to escalate the nuclear and conventional arms race and transfer it into space. Ideological, political, and world-outlook differences must not be obstacles to cooperation in the struggle for these goals. What is of paramount significance is not what divides individual forces but what unites them.

The conference participants reaffirmed the determination of their parties and countries to make a weighty contribution to further strengthening the potential of peace, reason, and goodwill in cooperation with other socialist countries, with all states irrespective of their social system, and with all antiwar forces. They will persistently strive to resolve the chief question of our epoch -- the implementation of nuclear disarmament, the strengthening of universal security, and the creation of a world in which the use of force in international relations would be ruled out and the free and worthy existence of every person, every people, and all mankind would be ensured.

Having discussed questions connected with the situation in Central America, South Africa, Southeast Asia, and the Near East, the conference participants voiced solidarity with all peoples struggling against imperialism, racism, and neocolonialism. The destabilizing nature of the policy of imperialism, above all American imperialism, was noted. The need to settle conflicts that exist in various regions by means of negotiation and on the basis of respect for states' sovereignty and independence and for every people's right to determine its own destiny without foreign interference was emphasized. Peace and disarmament are inseparably linked with development, with the global resolution of problems of underdevelopment and of the foreign debts of developing countries, and with the establishment of a new international economic order.

The conference took place in a businesslike atmosphere, in a spirit of cordiality and comradely unity. Senior officials of the fraternal parties' Central Committees also participated in its work.

CPSU Delegation Returns

LD241457 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1535 GMT 24 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw January 24 TASS -- A CPSU delegation that took part in a conference of secretaries of the central committees of the fraternal parties of socialist countries on international and ideological matters, left Warsaw for Moscow today.

The delegation included Secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee Aleksandr Yakovlev, Anatoliy Dobrynin, and Vadim Medvedev.

At the airport the delegation was seen off by J. Glowczyk, PZPR Central Committee secretary, H. Bednarski, PZPR Central Committee secretary, and other officials, as well as W. Natorf, PPR ambassador to the USSR, and V.I. Brovikov, USSR ambassador to the PPR.

PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN WARSAW

LD231207 Moscow TASS in English 1152 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 23 TASS -- A meeting of deputy foreign ministers of Warsaw Treaty member countries was held in Warsaw on January 22.

The results of the first stage of the Vienna meeting of representatives from countries participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, and questions related to the work of the allied countries' delegation at the next stage of the meeting, which begins late in January, were discussed in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere.

The participants in the meeting were received by Marian Orzechowski, member of the Political Bureau of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee and foreign minister.

U.S., MONGOLIA TO ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC TIES

LD270455 Moscow TASS in English 0450 GMT 27 Jan 87

[Text] Ulaanbaatar January 27 TASS -- The Government of the Mongolian People's Republic and the Government of the United States have decided to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries at ambassadorial level from January 27, 1987.

A joint communique to this effect is published in the Mongolian press today.

CPSU GREETS JAPANESE SOCIALIST PARTY CONGRESS

PM260919 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jan 87 First Edition p 1

[CPSU Central Committee Greetings to 52d Japan Socialist Party Congress]

[Text] To the 52d Japanese Socialist Party [JSP] Congress:

The CPSU Central Committee greets the delegates to the 52d JSP Congress and all Japanese Socialists.

Your congress is being held in a complex international situation. The arms race that has continued for decades has brought about a situation in which the accumulated mountains of nuclear weapons could destroy all of mankind if they were used. The peaceful future can be defended only by banning and eliminating all nuclear and other types of mass destruction weapons. The Soviet Union is doing and will continue to do everything within its power to ensure that mankind enters the 21st century without nuclear weapons.

Japan, the first country to experience the terror of atom bomb raids, could play an important role in the movement to create a nuclear-free world. Soviet people highly value your party's struggle for Japan's development along the path of peace, friendship, and cooperation with all peoples, for unarmed neutrality, and against the buildup of the might of the Japanese Armed Forces and Japan's involvement in the dangerous U.S. military strategy.

The CPSU Central Committee expresses the hope that our parties' friendly relations will be given a new meaning and will develop in the interests of establishing lasting peace and security in Asia and all over the world and good neighborliness and cooperation between the Soviet and Japanese peoples.

The CPSU Central Committee.

TUGBOAT GIVES AID TO GROUNDED JAPANESE VESSEL

LD240313 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 24 Jan 87

[Text] A report from Sakhalin Oblast. The hand of assistance has been extended by Soviet fisherman to their Japanese colleagues who found some trouble. In the final days of last year, the refrigator ship "Shinwa Maru" was hurled by a storm wave into a sandbank. It took experts more than 3 weeks to drag the vessel from its sandy prison. Now the vessel has set course for the Japanese port of Hakodare, towed by the Soviet tugboat "Rubin."

TASS REPORTS ATTEMPTED COUP IN PHILIPPINES

LD270527 Moscow TASS in English 0519 GMT 27 Jan 87

[Text] Manila January 27 TASS -- A military coup attempt was made in the Philippines last night.

A group of servicemen from among the supporters of Ferdinand Marcos, the country's president who had been overthrown a year ago, tried to seize several key military and civilian facilities in the territory of Manila.

In a statement made over national radio, Fidel V. Ramos, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces, pointed out that the plotters' plans had been foiled. The government troops suppressed the mutiny at Villamor Air Base where the headquarters of the Philippine Air Force is located.

As a result of a gunbattle, one person was killed, 16 wounded and 52 captured.

At the same time, he said, insurgents continue to hold several civilian facilities in various parts of the city, including TV and radio stations.

The chief of the General Staff emphasised that the Armed Forces, which had been alerted, were fully in control of the situation in the country and remained loyal to the country's current President Corazon Aquino and her government.

He called on all insurgents to [lay] down arms and surrender. A calm situation remains in Manila and other parts of the country.

Corazon Aquino, who arrived at the presidential palace, called a special meeting of the cabinet of ministers to consider the current situation.

Teodoro Benigno, official spokesman for the president, called on the population to remain calm. He pointed out that the failed coup attempt pursued the aim of destabilising the situation in the country and, possibly, frustrating the plebiscite, scheduled for February 2, on a draft new constitution of the Philippines.

According to Salvador Laurel, vice president of the Philippines, severe measures will be taken with regard to the plotters. He reaffirmed the determination of the Philippine Administration to hold the plebiscite as scheduled.

Rafael Ileto, Philippine minister of national defence, has stated that a thorough inquiry into the plot will be carried out, and thanked the population who declined to support the putschists.

It is being pointed out here that shortly before the coup attempt the supporters of Marcos (who, upon being deposed from power in February last year, found refuge at Hawaii, USA, were busy spreading rumours about his intention to return to the Philippines. [no closing parentheses as received]

The official Philippines news agency PNA has reported that about a hundred armed Marcos loyalists tried to capture a military camp, Camp Aguinaldo, in the area of greater Manila, but were captured and disarmed.

Aquino Orders Arrests

LD271202 Moscow TASS in English 1131 GMT 27 Jan 87

[Text] Manila January 27 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Almazov reports:

President Corazon Aquino today has ordered the chief of the General Staff of the Philippines's Armed Forces, Fidel Ramos, to immediately arrest all participants in the attempted military coup.

A group of 100 service men, supporters of former President Ferdinand Marcos at present living on the Hawaiian Islands, continues to hold the building of the television centre. Sympathetic loyalists numbering some 5,000 people have also assembled in this area.

In all other places where revolts took place, including the Villamor Air Force Base and Sangley Point Military Base in Cavite Province, government troops quelled the revolts. More than 250 service men are reportedly arrested.

The president's press secretary, Teodoro Benigno, announced that preparations for the plebiscite, scheduled for February 2, will proceed according to plan. According to him, the president is not going to cancel her trip to cities Davao and Cebu, which will end her campaign for ratifying a draft new constitution.

Despite continuing tensions, the life in the capital is normal. State agencies are working and international and domestic airports are open.

SRV'S PHAM VAN DONG PRAISES SOVIET PEACE EFFORTS

LD232155 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 23 Jan 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; remarks by Pham Van Dong, SRV Council of Ministers chairman, in Vietnamese with superimposed Russian translation, to unidentified correspondent; date, place not given -- recorded]

[Text] The year 1986 was one of energetic and decisive struggle by peace-loving and progressive forces against the threat of nuclear war and for durable peace for all peoples. To an enormous degree, this was promoted by the energetic efforts of the Soviet Union. The statement by Mikhail Gorbachev on 15 January 1986, setting out a program for the elimination of nuclear arms by the year 2000, opened before mankind the way to the establishment of a nuclear-free world.

The Soviet Union's peace-loving initiative corresponds to the interests and aspirations of all peoples. It is time for the United States to renounce its course towards military superiority and its policy of diktat vis-a-vis other countries. The Vietnamese people experienced several decades of severe trials by war, and for this reason peace is especially dear to them. The Sixth Communist Party of Vietnam Congress reaffirmed the peace-loving foreign policy course of our country. Vietnam is in favor of strengthening world peace and developing relations of friendship and cooperation with all states -- above all the countries of Southeast Asia.

We fully support the Soviet peace initiatives, and we shall resolutely speak out against the nuclear threat and fight for the life and happiness of people on our planet.

Let the year of the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution be a year of successful action in defense of peace.

KOMMUNIST ASSESSMENT OF 13TH LCY CONGRESS CITED

LD232044 Moscow TASS in English 1751 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 23 TASS -- The most important event of 1986 in the life of the communists of Yugoslavia, this is how the journal "KOMMUNIST", the organ of the CPSU Central Committee, sums up the 13th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

The article published in the journal's second issue says that the main decisions of the congress and the political line it worked out that reflected specific features of Yugoslavia's development are aimed, above all, at the perfection and renewal of society, its further democratisation along the roads of the development of socialist self-government of people, the speeding up of (?social), economic, scientific and technological progress, development of the struggle for peace, against the threat of nuclear catastrophe.

No matter what aspects of life in Yugoslavia delegates of the congress touched upon, the activity of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia was in the spotlight of their attention, the journal writes. The successes and shortcomings of social development were linked directly to the role played by the League of Communists of Yugoslavia at the present stage of social construction.

The article says that under the guidance of the party of communists, the working people of the country within 40 odd years since the establishment of people's power have implemented cardinal transformations in the political, economic and cultural spheres. Within a short historic period, Yugoslavia has turned from a backward rimland of [words indistinct] into an industrial-agrarian state with a diversified economy. Substantial results have been achieved in the development of the productive forces. Over these years Yugoslavia's aggregate social product increased over seven-fold, reaching 3,000 dollars per capita.

The volume of industrial output rose nearly 20-fold, while agricultural output almost trebled. Achievements in the economy ensure the conditions for the rise in the living standards of the working people. The life expectancy lengthened, medical services improved.

But in the late 70s Yugoslavia's economy started experiencing difficulties, which, as the documents of the League of Communists indicate, stem from objective circumstances and subjective reasons.

It was emphasized at the congress that the struggle for economic stabilisation is the party's main task for the period ahead.

In the international sphere, the 13th Congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia confirmed the adherence of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the policy of nonalignment as a long-term foreign policy orientation of the country. As one of the initiators and active participants in the Nonaligned Movement, an independent global factor in international relations, Socialist Yugoslavia makes a remarkable progress, the article says. The congress emphasized that for the League of Communists of Yugoslavia the struggle for peace and prevention of nuclear war are the most important problem of the present, and that peace and international cooperation are the main condition for mankind's development and even for its existence.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES CPSU SECRETARIES DELEGATION

LD241840 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1801 GMT 24 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, 24 January 87 (TASS) -- Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, received A.N. Yakolev, A.F. Dobrynin, and V.A. Mevedev, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee in connection with the agreement of the program for developing ideolgical cooperation between the CPSU and PZPR for the period up to the year 1990.

Taking part in the meeting were Jan Glowczyk, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Wlodzimierz Natorf, PPR ambassador in the USSR; and V.I. Brovikov, USSR ambassador in the PPR.

Delegation Holds Talks, Returns

LD242224 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 24 Jan 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski received Comrades Yakovlev, Dobrynin, and Medvedev, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee, in Warsaw today and in connection with the agreement of the program for the development of ideological cooperation between the CPSU and the PZPR for the period up to 1990.

Also today, Glowczyk, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Bednarski and Wasilewski, secretaries of the PZPR Central Committee, met Comrades Yakolev, Dobrynin and Medvedev, who have taken part in the conference of secretaries of Central Committees of fraternal parties of the socialist countries. During the conversation which took place, satisfaction was expressed with the development of all-round and fruitful Soviet-Polish interaction, and questions concerning the further deepening and improvement of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Poland were discussed in light of the tasks stemming from the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 10th PZPR Congress. A program for the development of ideological cooperation between the CPSU and the PZPR for the period up to 1990 was agreed upon.

The CPSU delegation arrived in Moscow from Warsaw today. At the airport in Moscow the delegation was met by Comrades Zimyanin, Nikonov, Razumovskiy, and senior staff of the CPSU Central Committee. Among those who met them was Prygonski, charge d'affaires ad interim of the PPR in the USSR. [video shows still photograph of arrival at airport]

BULGARIA'S ATANASOV TO VISIT 'EARLY IN FEBRUARY'

LD251259 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1259 GMT 25 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow, 25 Jan (TASS) -- Georgiy Atanasov, member of the Politburo of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, will visit the Soviet Union early in February on an official and friendly visit. He has been invited by the Soviet Government.

MOSCOW VIEWS REELECTION OF FRG'S KOHL, COALITION

Election 'Surprises' Expected

LD261505 Moscow TASS in English 1459 GMT 26 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 26 TASS -- By TASS Political News Analyst Aleksey Grigoryev

CDU [Christian Democratic Union] Chairman Helmut Kohl will remain the Federal Republic of Germany's chancellor for another four years. This was to be expected.

The ruling coalition of Christian Democrats with their Bavarian look-alike, the CSU [Christian Social Union] and junior partner, the Free Democratic Party, will also stay put.

This outcome of the parliamentary elections in the FRG Sunday [25 January] was predicted by most political observers.

But that day also produced surprises that both the polling institutes and those involved in the battle for the Bundestag seats themselves had clearly failed to foresee.

According to official preliminary returns, the CDU/CSU conservative bloc, for example, won 44.3 percent of all votes, or 4.5 percent less than at the previous elections in 1983.

This is all the more amazing as the parties of Helmut Kohl and Franz-Josef Strauss did not conceal their ambitious dreams of a landslide victory and of a cabinet without liberal ministers.

In their worst-case scenario, they still expected to do better than the 48.8-percent total in 1983.

What happened, however, was a turnup for the book as the right-wing bloc instead lost 21 Bundestag mandates.

One can understand the disappointment of Helmut Kohl who made this comment late Sunday night: "It makes me sad that we have failed to attain the aim and suffered palpable losses."

One can understand it, especially if one remembers that the economic situation in the FRG (the strengthened Deutschmark, the slowed rate of inflation and the upturn in exports) favored the conservatives' vote-luring optimism.

Such social ills as unemployment affecting a steady 2.2 million people and the "new poverty", which has assumed dangerous proportions, could not, of course, be listed on the credit side but those unpleasant things were blamed either on the overall economic situation or the Social Democratic Party [SPD] of Germany's past "socialist experiments".

The Kohl-Strauss team generally thought it appropriate to be chanting cheerfully: "right so, Germany."

There was even more confusing demagogy in the foreign-policy part of the CDU/CSU election program.

It was hard for a West German, after being fed tall tales of "impending Soviet military superiority" by the "free press" and "independent politicians", to realize that Kohl's declarations of a desire for "a world with less arms" were nothing more than good words, while the 108 Pershing-2s and 16 cruise missiles deployed in the FRG were a reality.

It was not easy for a man-in-the-street in the FRG to see behind the phrase-mongering of Christian Democrats who were making the case for Ronald Reagan's SDI as "the means to survive".

It was difficult for him to sort out the mass of misleading verbiage and discover the hard truth that it was the United States rather than the USSR that had frustrated agreement at Reykjavik and after it.

It ought to be added that the slogan "Right so, Germany", which smacks of nationalism, and the general swing of Bonn's policy to the right won the CDU/CSU many followers from among the crowd of the "have beens" clamoring about a "German reich within the 1937 borders", a "lost homeland in the east" and "totalitarian regimes behind the Elbe".

That had been the CDU/CSU bloc's political course also before. The elections did not change it. What is changed now, however, is popular sentiment: Some two million voters turned away from the conservataves with their demagogic optimism and die-hard political mentality and from the country's continued gravitation to the right.

This is very symptomatic and significant despite the fact that the CDU/CSU bloc's chief rivals, the Social Democrats, are also disappointed with the outcome of the elections.

They earned 37.0 percent of the votes as against 38.2 percent four years ago and lost seven Bundestag seats.

The SPD case is perhaps a characteristic example of how a party that has a clear-out and constructive anti-war platform in the field of foreign policy but does not offer the voter an equally coherent alternative in domestic political life fails to achieve the desired and quite feasible success.

It is quite relevant to add that their opponents used to their own advantage and to the detriment of the SPD the Social Democrats' links with the building trade union firm Neue Heimat, where a scandal had erupted over bribes, as well as unconcealed disagreements inside the SPD over a possible coalition with the "Greens".

The atmosphere in the headquarters of the Free Democrats and the "Greens" is joyous. The former party won 9.1 percent of the votes, as compared with 7.0 percent at the previous elections: and the latter 8.3 percent as against 5.6 percent.

The representation of the Free Democrats in the eleventh Bundestag will grow by 12 and that of the "Greens" by 15 people.

These surprises were quite to be expected: Many voters link the further development of relations between the FRG and its socialist neighbours with the name of Hans-Dietrich Genscher, a prominent SPD [as received] figure who is the country's foreign minister. Besides, the "Greens"' firm anti-war positions and their uncompromising environmentalist campaign are supported by many people, especially the young.

Last Sunday in the FRG showed that West Germans are increasingly aware that their country's continued slipping to the right, especially in foreign policy, is fraught with grave consequences and that no social and economic problems can be solved without finding an answer to the overriding question of the times, the question of war and peace on earth.

Voters Seek 'Eased' Tensions

LD261644 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 26 Jan 87

[Viktor Glazunov commentary]

[Text] There will be no changes in the government in Bonn, which will remain a coalition of liberals and conservatives. Nevertheless, the outcome of the elections was not uncompounded. Christian Democrats led by Chancellor Kohl conducted their election campaign with calls for pursuing the same policy. They hoped to get an absolute majority of votes, but lost almost 5 percent of them against the previous elections. Chancellor Kohl himself had to concede that no one had expected such great losses. It was the worst outcome for the Christian Democrats in more than 3 decades. This indicates that voters are definitely disappointed with the policy followed by the alliance of Christian Democratic and Christian Social Unions.

Since the relatively favorable economic situation can be viewed as an asset to the Christian Democrats, disappointemnt should be attributed to their foreign policy actions. In the course of the election campaign certain circles in the Christian Democratic Union, primarily the Bavarian wing, called for a change in West Germany's foreign policy. The Bavarian leaders, Franz-Josef Strauss, formulated the essence of the proposed change explicitly enough -- greater alignment with Washington in the political and military sphere, no endeavors to ease world tension. Strauss openly claimed the role of chief of the country's foreign policy establishment, seeking to replace the Free Democrat Hans-Dietrich Genscher. As for Genscher, he called for continuing the endeavors to ease tensions and for observing Federal Germany's treaties signed with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. And the results are obvious. Genscher's party, the Free Democrats, considerably expanded their representation in parliament, while the belligerent nationalist (?stream) introduced in the election campaign by Strauss and others turned into tangible losses for the Christian Democrat and Christian Social Unions. This was certainly a definite signal given by the voters.

As a matter of fact the nationalist, even pan-Germanic, trends that marked the election campaign of the governing coalition, were noticed with concern in different countries. The thesis of the allegedly open German issue and the so-called question of European borders cannot fail to arouse anxiety because it challenges Europe's territorial and political stucture and touches upon the problem of security on the continent. As the former Chancellor Willy Brandt justifiably said in the course of the election campaign, to refrain from raising the question of European borders is an integral part of the capability to maintain peace.

USSR STOPS JAMMING BBC AS 'GOODWILL GESTURE'

LD232122 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] Next we have "Vantage Point". In it, Boris Belitskiy speaks about BBC [British Broadcasting Corporation] broadcasts that you may never have heard about, let alone listened to:

[Belitskiy] And yet these broadcasts which you may never have heard about, let alone listened to, are broadcasts that you happen to be paying for and are conducted in your name. I'm speaking about the broadcasts of the BBC's Russian service. Unlike the BBC's television and domestic radio services which are financed largely out of license fees, the external services, such as the Russian service, are financed entirely out of taxpayers' money with the cost running into hundreds of millions of pounds a year. In the BBC's Russian service alone your money is being used to support a staff of close to 50 people. Who are these people to whom you are paying handsome salaries?

As a matter of fact the head of the BBC's External Services, John Tusa, spoke about this in the Russian service only yesterday when he was replying to questions about the latest of many Soviet goodwill gestures towards Britain -- the stopping of the jamming of Russian service broadcasts to the USSR. Mr Tusa was asked by his interviewer how closely he followed the Russian service programs, and what assurance he had that some dissident in that service was not engaging in deliberate mischief with any eye to spoiling the relations between the two countries. Mr Tusa claimed that there was not the slightest reason to suspect that anyone was engaging in such propaganda.

Alas, Mr Tusa, people who have been with that service for many years think differently. In a broadcast this year Alexander Leven, who is head of the Russian service and is therefore clearly in a position to know, disclosed that most of its recent recruits were in fact individuals who had either been thrown out of the Soviet Union or had chosen to leave it because of their implacable hostility to everything Soviet. Little wonder that with a staff of that kind manning the service, Alexander Leven was able to cite cases of Russian service broadcasts being so venomously hostile to the Soviet Union and so inciting that even the British Foreign Office had felt obliged to intervene and reprimand the service in the hope of somewhat restraining it in order to avoid irreparable damage to Anglo-Soviet relations.

Mr Tusa must be less than well familiar with what goes on in the Russian service if he rules out the possibility of such cases so categorically as he did yesterday. He chose to imply that the very idea of propaganda was quite alien to the BBC's principles. But a very authoritative British journal, the NEW SCIENTIST, thinks quite differently. Here is what the journal once said on this score: The unwary Briton who is caught by the BBC Overseas Service is likely to suffer a nasty jolt. The plummy, moustached voices, the dignified understatement and, to the critical mind, the reckless slanting of the news in favour of government views flings one back into the jingoistic dream world of wartime newsreels. The cold war still goes on in the HF band.

It was in the hope of ending this very cold war, Mr Tusa, that the Soviet Union has made its latest goodwill gesture, and you would be performing a good service to Anglo-Soviet relations and to both our countries by expalining this to the cold warriors on the staff of the BBC's Russian service.

MOSCOW NOTES 'SCANDAL' IN UK OVER SATELLITE PLAN

LD232127 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] A furious political scandal has erupted in London over disclosures the Tory government was planning secretly to launch a 500 million pound satellite to spy on the Soviet Union. Here is what Nikolay Gorshkov writes:

The NEW STATESMAN magazine reported that the Ministry of Defence, without informing the Parliament, had commissioned Britain's first spy satellite to be built and launched with the help of the United States. Duncan Campbell, writing in NEW STATESMAN, said the government has hidden the project, code named Zircon, from Parliament despite a pledge in 1982 to disclose any item of defense expenditure exceeding 200 million pounds.

The article said the satellite would feature a gigantic umbrella-like dish enabling it to be an electronic listening post in space able to eavesdrop on Soviet, European, and Middle Eastern communications and beam them to a British monitoring station. The satellite was to be positioned over the central Soviet Union, the magazine said.

Duncan Campbell also made a film on the project to be aired by the BBC, but the corporation said its director general, Alasdair Milne, shelved the program after being advised that its transmission would be against national security.

The government also blocked a private House of Commons viewing of the documentary. According to press reports from London, members of Parliament had already gathered to view the program when Commons Speaker Bernard Weatherill ordered that it not be shown.

In an affidavit used by the government to obtain a writ against Campbell, Sir Peter Marychurch, director of Britain's intelligence gathering headquarters at Cheltenham, said substantial information obtained by Campbell about the project is correct. He said the information might cause the United States to lose confidence in the United Kingdom's ability to protect highly classified information.

Meanwhile, Sir Frank Cooper, formerly Ministry of Defence permanent secretary, was quoted as describing the government's efforts to launch a spy satellite as a matter of macropolitics. Cooper was quoted as saying that Britain's international standing was seen by the government as essentially based on trying to stand beside the Americans and maintain a special relationship on intelligence and nuclear policy.

DEMICHEV RECEIVES BELGIAN AMBASSADOR 26 JAN

LD262029 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 26 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 26 TASS -- Petr Demichev, alternate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, today received the Belgian ambassador to the Soviet Union, Rene Panis, at his request in connection with departure for home.

During the conversation held in a friendly atmosphere the sides exchanged views on questions of Soviet-Belgian relations and topical international problems.

GORBACHEV, NIGERIA'S BABANGIDA EXCHANGE MESSAGES

LD230940 Moscow TASS in English 0842 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 23 TASS -- President Ibrahim Babangida of the Federal Republic of Nigeria has addressed a message to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, expressing high appreciation of the Soviet-American summit meeting in Reykjavik held on the USSR's initiative and urging its participants to carry on the dialogue on the fundamental issues of the present-day international situation, arms control and nuclear disarmament.

In his reply address to the president of Nigeria Mikhail Gorbachev reaffirmed the Soviet Union's preparedness for a further dialogue in the interests of ensuring the world's peaceful future, improving the international situation and developing a system of general security and cooperation worthy of the contemporary human civilization. The package of compromise proposals put forward by the Soviet Union at the Reykjavik meeting makes it possible to open the door into a new epoch, in which the term "weapons race" would disappear forever from all languages of the world and outer space would become a field of cooperation solely for the benefit of peace. Under new conditions incomparably greater opportunities would have appeared to divert a part of the material resources thus released to all-round economic and financial aid to the developing countries.

The message stresses the need to preserve and develop what has been achieved at Reykjavik, the need for a constructive approach on the part of the U.S. Administration to disarmament issues, an active stand on these affairs by the peoples and leaders of all states. In that connection satisfaction was expressed with the positive role played by the Nonaligned Movement, whose active member in the international arena is Nigeria. The message points out that the stands of the Soviet Union, Nigeria and other African states are close on issues of disarmament and strengthening peace, total elimination of colonialism and racism on our planet, a just settlement of regional conflicts and crisis, of overcoming economic and social backwardness, of restructuring international economic relations and resolving other topical world problems.

PRESIDIUM GREETS SUDANESE LEADER ON NATIONAL DAY

PM211601 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jan 87 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "On the Holiday"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani, chairman of the Sudanese State Council, a telegram conveying to him and to the friendly Sudanese people sincere congratulations and very best wishes on the country's national holiday -- the 31st anniversary of the proclamation of independence.

In his reply telegram the chairman of the Sudanese State Council expressed gratitude and thanks for the congratulations, and for his part sent sincere wishes for the Soviet Union's progress and prosperity.

SHEVARDNADZE MEETS LATIN AMERICAN ENVOYS

LD261857 Moscow TASS in English 1841 GMT 26 Jan 87

[Text] Moscow January 26 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, today received the ambassadors of Mexico, Horacio Flores de la Pena, and of Venezuela, Eduardo Soto Alvarez, the charge d'affaires of Argentina, E. Flores, of Colombia, P. Garcia Pombo, of Uruguay, L. Solesio Areco, and of Peru, J. Bayona, at their request.

The heads of the diplomatic missions, acting on instructions of the governments of their countries, handed over the text of the statement of the foreign ministers of the Contadora Group and Support Group countries, adopted in Mexico City on January 21, this year, on the results of the peace mission in Central American countries. The mission was undertaken by them jointly with the United Nations secretary-general and the secretary-general of the Organization of American States.

During the conversation, Shevardnadze highly assessed the role of the Latin American countries in the search for a peaceful solution to regional problems on their own, without outside interference. He noted that this was the reflection of the new mode of political thinking, of the desire to rise above any differences in the name of the universal human interests of preserving and consolidating peace.

Attention was drawn to Mikhail Gorbachev's message to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar which confirmed the Soviet Union's principled course toward deblocking crisis situations heightening world tensions, including the resolution of the conflict in Central America, through political means, with unconditional respect for each people's right to an independent path of development.

The USSR welcomed the invigoration of the peace efforts within the framework of the Contadora process, which were facilitated by the participation in the peace mission of the U.N. secretary-general and the determination of the Contadora and Support Group nations to give a new impetus to the talks, expressed in the statement of the foreign ministers from the eight nations. Constructive proposals advanced by President Daniel Ortega of Nicaragua contributed to resuming the talks.

It was emphasized that the Soviet Union, being a consistent advocate of the Latin American solution of the regional crisis, was prepared to facilitate the relaxation of tensions in Central America and the creation of favourable conditions for a fair political settlement in the region. Shevardnadze observed that the Soviet Union viewed the activity of the Contadora Group and Support Group as an encouraging sign of the democratization of international and inter-state relations.

The activity of the Non-Aligned Movement, the efforts by the Delhi Six nations and other sovereign countries grouped on a truly peaceful basis objectively contributed to deepening this process.

The Mexican ambassador expressed on behalf of the heads of the diplomatic missions gratitude for the Soviet Union's positive assessment and support to the efforts applied by the Contadora Group and the Support Group in achieving a Central American settlement that was of great importance for regional and international peace.

The conversation was held in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

MVD MINISTER VLASOV ANSWERS PHONE-IN QUESTIONS

PM231651 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jan 87 pp 1-2

[L. Kurin, M. Serdyukov, A. Churkin account of phone-in with USSR Minister of Internal Affairs A.V. Vlasov under "Direct Line" rubric: "Let Us Talk Without Protocol"; date not specified; in Moscow; first three grafs are unattributed introduction]

[Text] That day KOMSOMOLKA asked A.V. Vlasov, USSR minister of internal affairs, to be on the spot to deal with our readers' "affairs". It is true that instead of "02" and "01" we gave our subscribers several 7-figure telephone numbers. However, this fact did not affect the efficiency of the calls.

Outside the aquarium-like windows of the editorial office it was a frosty midday. The minister asked for some tea, "hot if possible" -- no doubt he was anxious to warm up. But when all the telephone range at once -- the clocks were striking 1200 on Red Square in Moscow.

"Vlasov speaking," Aleksandr Vladimirovich said, picking up the nearest receiver. And we realized that the tea was destined to grow cold. To compensate, the atmosphere in the editorial office's Blue Room started to heat up rapidly.

[Ponomarenko] Anatoliy Ponomarenko, militia captain from Nikolayev Oblispolkom International Affairs Administration. In your view, how can the Komsomol help us in our work?

[Vlasov] With sound cadres. After all, the Komsomol pass on its own is frequently a mere formality for entry into the militia. Our cooperation must be firm and businesslike, especially in the struggle against drunkeness, sponging, unearned income, and law violations by miners.

The internal affairs organs Komsomol Organizations must also be militant. Recently I was invited to a Komsomol conference of Moscow's Frunzenskiy Rayon Internal Affairs Administration. Well, a new organizational form was being used there. All the Komsomol organizations of the subdivisions of that rayon's internal affairs organs have been united under the Rayon International Affairs Administration. A powerful collective has been created: Four hundred Komsomol members -- that is a huge organizations. It is very important, because the militia has been thoroughly "rejuvenated." I believe that we must attach prime importance to the ideological tempering and moral improvement of our young people. Because they are all educated and competent now, but the necessary tempering, professional tact, and standards are sometimes lacking. We work constantly with people, but not everybody is able to talk and mix with them. They sometimes forget that they are working /FOR PEOPLE./ [words between slantlines published in italics] Such people will henceforth be prevented from joining the militia. Our prestige is in our own hands. It is won through action. We must think about this in all situations.

[Grigorevich] Viktor Grigorevich, Gorkiy. I have a question which is perhaps offensive. Why do untried people get into our militia, without selection, or competition, or whatever? I am talking about ordinary militiamen and even officers who break laws and discredit the title of militiaman. Is it really impossible to bring order among cadres? Perhaps by introducing competition? Or a trial period?

[Vlasov] You have raised an acute problem. We are making provision for both selection and attestation of cadres. [paragraph continues]

We have been studying recruitment for 6 months. Recruitment occurs on the recommendation of labor collectives. But unworthy people and even degenerates still join our ranks. And we do not conceal this. Every instance of violation of legality is regarded as an extraordinary event. We are resolutely purging ourselves of those unworthy of trust. We are increasing openness and monitoring and we are reporting on our work in labor collectives. I would like working people to know how we tick. Strict purgative work is being carried out today among cadres.

[Grigorevich] More resolute action must be taken, Aleksandr Vladimirovich.

[Vlasov] Absolutely. I will cite an example. In Moscow the militia was made up mainly of the so-called quota workers [limitchik]. They came from all over, they did not know the city, and they became militiamen. Now quota workers are not accepted in the internal affairs organs in Moscow.

In March 1986 ordinary militiamen's pay was increased by R30-40. Material provision has improved. We can attract more good production workers in to the militia organs. I think that it will soon be possible to have broad competitive selection. We will eradictate anomalies in recruitment.

[Lapikov] How are you, Comrade Minister, Sir! This is Senior Lieutenant Sergey Lapikov, teacher at Kalingrad's Special Militia Secondary School and secretary of the Komsomol Committee.

[Vlasov] Hello, Sergey.

[Lapikov] Allow me to ask this question. The USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs special secondary schools, including our own, train precinct captains. But practice shows that the precinct captain must have a higher standard of training. Our graduates then enter the Ministry of Internal Affairs higher educational institutes. But the lucky ones are comparatively few in number. Is there not an urgent need to train militia precinct captains with higher education?

[Vlasov] The question is to the point. We started restructuring in the internal affairs organs with questions of cadre policy and the radical improvement of day-to-day service activity, especially in the city and rayon component. We proposed to the relevant bodies that the role of militia precinct captains be increased. They carry out very important preventive work in everyday life. We must, on the one hand, extend the rights of precinct captains and, on the other, strengthen this service. We need to improve material provision for precinct captains and considerably reinforce this militia officer corps. Our proposals have won support.

There is also provision in future plans for the creation of three higher educational institutes for training militia precinct captains. For example, it is proposed to open such a higher school in Tyumen and create higher courses in Stavropol and a faculty for training precinct captains at the Kiev USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs Higher School. We intend to have 2,500 captains graduating each year with higher legal education. Measures are being taken to consolidate the good cadres and reduce turnover. This means providing precinct captains with service apartments and telephones, with transport in rural areas, and with housing without fail. In brief, much remains to be done to reinforce this militia service.

[Varnakov] Vadim Varnakov, delegate to the Tyumen city Komsomol conference. I am a member of an operational detachment. The break is ending at the conference, and in a few minutes I will have to speak. So I will quickly ask you two questions to check out my position.

First question: Our operational detachment is one of the strongest in the oblast, but there are problems. In my view we are not the only ones troubled by them. It is very poor that we are not supplied with radio communications while on duty. Without it the operational thrust of our work is to a large extent lost. Second question: It is almost impossible to run operational detachments on a social basis. So there are violations of financial discipline. Today operational detachment commanders are getting wages as engineers, technicians, lathe operators...

[Vlasov] I must say frankly that the second question is new to me. We have never discussed it. But I believe that there is a problem here. Of course, we should not pay "snowdrops" [podsnezhnik; meaning unknown]. I am sure that many operational detachments have outgrown their original purpose by their work and effectiveness. For this reason these questions must be studied without fail.

As for the provision of technical means and radio communications, things are not actually very smooth. This problem also exists in subdivisions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs organs. And yet I think we will be able to allocate something for operational detachments. A whole institute is currently working on improving portable radios, which still provoke much criticism.

The men in operational detachments must be oriented toward specific work in the struggle against drug addiction, speculation, thefts, and unearned income. Here's what I want you to do, Vadim: Address your conference and describe these problems. Say that we greatly appreciate the work of the Komsomol operational detachments. I wish you success.

[Pavlova] This is Nadya Pavlova speaking. I work in Moscow at the Giprovniiaviaprom [expansion unknown]. Aleksandr Vladimirovich, what do you think of detective stories? If you have a positive attitude to them, which do you like most of all?

[Vlasov] I like reading Agatha Christie. I am greatly interested in the creations of Yulian Semenov and Arkadiy and Georgiy Vaynerov. But, unfortunately, we have very few really good detective stories. The Writers Union Board agreed to hold a conference on creative work in the genre. Yulian Semenov even proposed creating a theater of detective works. We are seeking premises for it: The Moscow City Internal Affairs Administration culture center could even become the base for this theater. Recently the results of a competition for detective stories, novels, and short stories organized through the Ministry of Internal Affairs were announced. First prize was awarded to the short story by Arkadiy Adamov "An Investigation Is in Progress." I like this author.

For the 70th anniversary of the militia we will be setting up a library of adventure novels which will contain 20 books. We are preparing a number of movies.

[Zakharov] Hello. Dmitriy Zakharov from Moscow. Are people speaking the truth when they say that former militia personnel took part in the attack on cashiers at the "Molodezhnyy" store?

[Vlasov] It is true. They were former employees of Moscow's 114th militia branch, dismissed from the organs in 1984. Moreover, one of them had been convicted and served a sentence in Kalinin Oblast. This was a very dangerous, armed criminal gang. And the fact that it was successfully neutralized averted other grave crimes in the future. But the cashiers died, and a militiaman was killed during the arrest. These losses are irreplaceable. They are painful to us.

I would like to note that in 1986 alone more than 260 militia employees were awarded Orders of the Red Star for selflessness and courage in the execution of their official duty. Our work is in the forefront of the fight against crime. We must stand firmly on guard over the preservation of order and Soviet people's peaceful life.

[Aleksandrovich] My name is Gennadiy Ionichev Aleksandrovich and I am an engineer. Please do not be surprised at the unseriousness of my observation. Does it not seem to you that militiamen in Moscow are somewhat undersized?

[Vlasov] Your observation could be correct. But we are much more concerned about instances in which not only the exterior but also the internal content and degree of professional training of the capital's militia employees lag behind the demands of the day.

[Aleksandrovich] It is not a criticism; don't think...

[Vlasov] Why on earth should I -- the question was pertinent. We still have more than a few negligent, careless, and tactless employees. There are also those who are poorly trained and those who are physically underprepared and unable to disarm a criminal. We will not fail to take account of your observation.

[Medvedeva] Hello, I am Nadezhda Nikolayevna Medvedeva, and I work in the Ministry of Communications.

[Vlasov] Glad to talk with you.

[Medvedeva] But you know, Aleksandr Vladimirovich, I am not very pleased to see a State Motor Vehicle Inspectorate employee in December, in the center of a modern city, in felt boots. What is he -- Father Christmas? And how would he manage, for instance, in an accident?

[Vlasov] [Laughs] But this is certainly no laughing matter. It is a serious question. I asked the same question when I first joined the Ministry of Internal Affairs. We are currently looking for a substitute for the felt boots: heated boots, fur boots. In short, there are alternatives.

[Moiseyev] Good day. This is Boris Grigoryevich Moiseyev from Moscow. I am commander of a voluntary militia detachment in Brezhnevskiy Rayon. We serve in the Moscow subway at "Belyayevo" station. We are briefed by militia employees and we literally walk up and down the platform. But we cannot do anything. We cannot even arrest a drunk. Our instructions are to send them to the surface level of the subway station. And that's all. But we get bored with just walking up and down the platform.

[Vlasov] I understand you. Operational detachments must be used for a definite purpose, not just to kill time and tick off the hours. There is already quite enough formalism in our country.

Recently the RSFSR Council of Ministers held an All-Russian Conference in Kaluga on the problems of the work of people's voluntary militia teams. There are 14 million voluntary militiamen in the country. But I will say frankly that behind the mass numbers there is often no practical work. Specific measures have now been outlined to improve cooperation between the Militia and the voluntary people's militias. We will step up work with specialized voluntary militia teams, so that interest is created and the effectiveness of the work is felt. We must reject the show of mass numbers.

[Moiseyev] Why do so many women in our country patrol with voluntary people's militia armbands? Are they carrying out official duties?

[Vlasov] A reasonable question. Well, in the voluntary militia teams, specializing, for instance, in work with minors and difficult teenagers they can help us a great deal. And in the struggle to combat drug addiction and indeed drunkeness too. Volunteers who are well-trained, including people physically well-trained, have to patrol and protect public order on the streets. The main aim is to enhance the effectiveness, specific nature, and purposefulness of every volunteer team's work. It is not simply to obtain an extra 3-days' leave for walking the streets in the evening.

[Limontov] Good day, Comrade Minister. This is Sergey Limontov from the Moscow Power Industry Institute. Many amateur youth groups are emerging at the moment. They include schoolchildren, people who have served in the ranks of the Armed Forces, and music lovers. Recently the KOMSOMOLKA carried a letter from some young men in Lyubertsy: They were flexing their muscles, traveling around Moscow, and imposing their own kind of order.

Why not bring together these young men, who are striving for self-expression, into some kind of club which would be really useful for your work? After all, they know their own rayons and the interests of the young people even better than militia branches precinct personnel. And they would be excellent evening operators in the parks and the discotheques.

[Vlasov] I agree with your proposal and am ready to support it. It is not only the internal affairs organs which are working on this problem now. We are preparing specific proposals on these amateur voluntary associations of young people. It is not only the voluntary militia teams and the Komsomol operational detachments which have proved their worth, but also of course other informal -- as the sociologists say -- associations of young people that we are using with great enthusiasm in our work.

[Shevchenko] This is Boris Shevchenko, deputy secretary of the Dnepropetrovsk Mining Institute Komsomol Committee. The problem of drug addiction is acute among young people in Dnepropetrovsk.

[Vlasov] Yes, that is perfectly true. The ministry has serious criticisms to make of the oblast Internal Affairs Administration's work in this sphere.

[Shevchenko] But how should we view the drug addict: as a sick person, or as a criminal who must be isolated?

[Vlasov] First and foremost as a sick person. And they must all be treated, either voluntarily or compulsorily. The law makes clear provision for sanctions for crimes connected with the illegal circulation of drugs.

[Shevchenko] But the fact is that, if we wait too long and fail to isolate the drug addict from society, as a rule he "infects" another 10 or 15 people.

[Vlasov] That's true. For this reason in 1987 we are opening a number of treatment and preventive education clinics to treat juveniles. A system of compulsory treatment for adult drug addicts is also envisaged. We rate these problems more acutely now, but not because things have gotten so bad with us. There are 30 million drug addicts in the United States. Our figures can simply not be compared. But the problem is itself very acute, and the cases of drug addiction have increased. It is our task to ensure that this very dangerous evil does not spread. It is especially alarming that around 2,000 juveniles are now addicted to drugs. The law enforcement organs together with medical establishments and educational institutes are pooling their efforts in the fight against this evil. And it is our task to give every family an understanding of the danger of this evil.

Toxin addiction is also worrying, especially among teenagers. They sniff chemicals and "get high." So far they are not landing up in hospital, or worse.

We have specialized militia subdivisions to combat drug addiction, especially in places where hemp and poppies grow. Specific plans are being implemented to fight this evil.

And in general we must all join in this work together. I beg you to do so too. We must not only find out who all the drug-takers are but also root out the distributors and dealers. This can be done with our help in schools, vocational and technical schools, and institutes.

[Gusev] This is Nikolay Sergeyevich Gusev from Zagorsk. Excuse me. I should like to know how you became minister of internal affairs? Where did you study and where did you work? And also, how do you spend your free time?

[Vlasov] I am a mining engineer. I worked in my profession, went through Komsomol school, and did 5 years' Komsomol work. Then I did party work: I was party raykom secretary, second secretary of Irkutsk and then Yakutsk Party Obkoms, and first secretary of Chechen-Ingush and Rostov Party Obkoms.

I suppose that my work now is primarily connected with party political knowledge and experience and with the broad social sphere. As minister I am compelled, of course, to be professional in my new job. For this reason I am persistently striving to master forms and methods of work that are new to me and law enforcement practice.

As for work time, it is quite intensive. But every day I read both artistic literature and, of course, periodicals.

[Gusev] What are your preferences in the field of literature?

[Vlasov] I have several friends who are writers. I like Rasputin. I was already acquainted with him from working in the Komsomol, when he was a journalist. I value his wit, originality, subject matter, and style. I met Ivanov recently. He is editor of the magazine MOLODAYA GVARDIYA. There are many educational problems, and there was a lot to talk about. Of course, I am always ready to read Chingiz Aytmatov...

[Gusev] Including "The Scaffold" [Plakha], I suppose?

[Vlasoz] Including "The Scaffold", of course. I am following the debate. There are various opinions both "for" and "against." I do not incline to a simple appraisal. It is indisputably a pointed, problematic work.

[Gusev] And a final question. What is your attitude to Vladimir Vysotskiy?

[Vlasov] I value him as a talented actor, poet, musician, and performer. I like the keenness of the problems which permeate his work.

[Questioner] Aleksandr Vladimirovich, the militia is pursuing a case in Moscow's Leninskiy Rayon Department for Combating Embezzlements of Socialist Property and Speculation involving our bookstore. Now the investigator says that he is being "pressured" from above. People are trying to insist that he "closes" the case. The store director tells us that he is going to take revenge on everybody. There is dreadful cadre turnover. The atmosphere is edgy. We heard downright rudeness from the management. Certain people are constantly calling on the manager, who gives them first-class service -- she gives away all the goods in short supply. What sort of order is that, when we have constant shortages? The latest shortfall totaled 1,500 books. We are obliged to pay for working badly. I don't know how we work, but we are not the thieves. We wrote to the militia 3 years ago, but the only answer was silence... Apparently there is no proof!

[Vlasov] Give me your name, please.

[Questioner] I cannot give my name, because I am afraid of losing my job. I know the director too well. They are accusing a 20-year old girl of being the thief. What a nightmare.

[Vlasov] We will take measures.

[Dobrovolskiy] Hello. This is Artem Dobrovolskiy from Leningrad; I am 22 and an engineer. I am interested in the question: What kind of videos must not be viewed?

[Vlasov] I will tell you straight: We institute criminal proceedings for speculation in and dissemination of video cassettes which have pornographic content or propagate violence and brutality. I am not against video technology. I am against law-breaking and the fostering of bad habits and proclivities.

[Pershilova] Hello. This is Militia Sergeant Nina Pershilova, aged 26. I have been working in the militia for 7 of those years. My dream was criminal investigation, and with that aim I even graduated from teaching institute. But while I am completing my studies our leadership preferred to appoint young men to the criminal investigation department, and I was given to understand that women had no role there.

[Vlasov] You raise a very big problem. We are coming up against it with increasing frequency. Starting with the central apparatus, we feel opposition: There is no place for women, they say, either in criminal investigation or in other operational services of the militia. In my opinion this is not right. It is very easy to refute. Recently I was in Tbilisi and saw how well women highway patrol inspectors were carrying out their duties. [paragraph continues]

I had only one criticism -- for those who supply their clothes. We will resolutely break the attitude that women are not needed.

[Yangel] Andrey Yangel, chief of a rayon Komsomol operational detachment headquarters, speaking.

[Vlasov] Which rayon?

[Yangel] Moscow's Leninskiy Rayon. I have a question for you from the whole detachment. Aleksandr Vladimirovich, we are extremely worried about speculators in goods brought from foreign tourists. Every year we notice that their numbers are growing.

[Vlasov] Andrey, you are right. Recently I received a long letter from a Komsomol detachment which works in the region of the "Natsional" Hotel.

[Yangel] That was our letter.

[Vlasov] Excellent. You put the question correctly -- both about speculators in goods brought from foreign tourists and about prostitutes. This question was discussed recently. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium also familiarized itself with your letter. The law enforcement organs are preparing proposals to step up the fight against these phenomena, so that there is a legal basis and so that the effectiveness of the work is increased.

[Afonin] Yuriy Afonin, chief of criminal investigation from Svetlogorsk, Gomel Oblast. Aleksandr Vladimirovich, the party demands a reduction in red tape and paperwork. But there are still many papers and all kinds of reports and questionnaires to complete. We even have to spend our evenings writing reports.

[Vlasov] Yes: Because we are working by old methods, we rely on paper, as they say.

[Afonin] That may be. But you understand how the "paper checkers" are hindering matters?

[Vlasov] We are trying to put a stop to the creation of paperwork.

[Afonin] But when will it happen?

[Vlasov] I tell you that this requires a restructuring in people's minds. We will replace those who are either unwilling or unable to restructure. This must be the approach. And as regards paper: If we drown in it, we will not have achieved anything sensible. The time of idle talk and paper circulation has ended -- we need concrete action.

[Krylov] Vasiliy Krylov, aged 20, sergeant. I am doing military service in the DRA and am currently on leave in Tula. I am a Komsomol member. This is what I want to say. Recently very pointed articles have been appearing in the press, and they end with the question: Will this or that leader be punished? For instance, someone has built himself a cottage of 100 square meters. But where does this money come from?

[Vlasov] So that you know: For every article which touches on any question connected with the guilt of a particular official, a special official inquiry is held if no crime is involved. [paragraph continues]

If a crime is involved, an investigation is conducted and disciplinary or criminal proceedings are instituted against the guilty parties. A precise procedure has been established to elucidate the source of the income. Believe me, nobody now will get very far in our country on stolen money. The Ministry of Internal Affairs organs react very promptly to warning signals in the press. Without fail the editorial office is given a reply on adopted measures.

[Zotova] Hello. Marina Antonionovna Zotova, engineer. Tell me, what is to be done with "pilferers," with those who steel and trade "under the counter"? Will the militia finally bring them in?

[Vlosov] Losses from "pilfering" are really huge. We are currently elaborating additional, perhaps even new forms for monitoring and halting these phenomena. This applies not only to trade facilities but also to agro-industrial enterprises, especially in the meat and dairy food, and light industries, and indeed many others. We are reinforcing internal departmental protection and acti ely introducing technical means. The accountability of enterprise leaders permitting theft on their premises has been tightened up. In my view these measures are not enough. We must soberly determine what gives rise to these criminals? On the one hand it is a grasping, money-grubbing mentality, and on the other a shortage of certain products in the stores. This must also be taken into account, and the notorious shortages must be eliminated.

We cannot fail to note that inveterate major criminals are frequently behind the "pilferers." The criminal activity of such groups has been stopped at a number of enterprises. They have acquired huge sums of money. A comprehensive approach must be taken to the fight against thieves. The first move here is down to labor collectives, to effective monitoring and strict accounting. By the way, did you name the store where people are trading "under the counter."

[Zotova] It is on Golubinskoye Street.

[Vlasov] We will visit it without fail.

[Osipova] Aleksandr Vladimirovich, as far as I know, people whose external appearance offends those around them are deemed to be violators of public order. So tell me, why is this talent not applied to the punks and "heavy metal fans" who are encountered on quite a wide scale in our country? Elderly people shrink from them at night. And the militia do not go near them. Why?

[Vlasov] To whom am I obliged for this question?

[Osipova] Natalya Osipova from Moscow.

[Vlasov] Natasha, "external appearance" is more a question of an ethical nature. It is a different matter if external appearances and behavior offend public morality -- that is a manifestation of hooliganism. As for the various kinds of groupings, with the Komsomol Central Committee we are elaborating measures to control punks, "heavy metal fans," and soccer supporters [fanaty].

[Golubteov] Oleg Golubtsov, sector inspector. This is my question. Are there often situations when deficiencies and gaps in legislation are experienced?

[Vlasov] Yes, there are. The fundamentals of criminal legislation were adopted 25 years ago. In 25 years life has moved on. Work is currently in progress on the fundamentals of criminal legislation, taking account of changes in the country's social and economic development. [paragraph continues]

This is demanded by life, the processes of our development, and the new moral atmosphere in society.

...The tea was hopelessly cold; we made some fresh. After 3 hours of continuous dialogue with readers the minister could at last pause for breath.

"Are you tired?" we asked.

"No. When work is interesting, you don't get tired. Though my back seems damp. The "direct line" is something necessary and pointed. Perhaps something like it could be organized at the ministry? We will think how best to do that. I am sure it will prove profitable."

STATISTICS ON 1986 PLAN FULFILLMENT CITED

PM191430 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jan 87 First Edition pp 1-3

[USSR Central Statistical Administration report: "Quality and Pace in the 5-Year Plan. On the Results of the Fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986" -- capitalized passages within slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] I. General Economic Indicators of the National Economy's Development [section subhead]

Positive shifts occurred in the national economy and its efficiency increased in the course of the implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions in 1986. The restructuring process in society confidently gathered pace. The negative tendency toward declining rates of development was overcome; these rates increased in almost all sectors of social production; during its first year the level of the 5-year plan's average annual targets was attained for several of the most important areas. A turnabout toward a more active implementation of social policy and the consolidation of the material base in the social and cultural area took shape.

At the same time, the year's results testify that the work on restructuring was not everywhere in line with the spirit of the time. It progressed slowly in some sectors of the national economy and did not touch the deep-seated processes. Unevenness of work and serious shortcomings in the fulfillment of the plan for the range and quality of output and contractual deliveries persisted. The concentration and prompt execution of construction work was not ensured. Inadequate use was made of production reserves, and waste and overexpenditure of material resources were allowed to occur. The population's demand for goods and services was not fully satisfied.

The growth rate of the basic indicators of the country's economic and social development is characterized by the following figures:

	1986 As Percentage of 1985	
	Planned or Estimated	Actual
Produced national income	103.9	104.1
Industrial output -- total	104.3	104.9
of which:		
production of means of production	104.3	105.2
production of consumer goods	104.4	104.0
Agricultural output	105.3	105.1
Commissioning of fixed capital	114.1	106
Capital investments	108.4	108
Freight shipments (consignments) by all types of transportation	101.7	102.1
Passenger turnover on all types of transportation	101.2	103.8
Social labor productivity	103.8	103.8
Number of workers and employees	100.4	100.6
Profit in the national economy	108.9	108.8
Wages fund in the national economy	102.7	103.3
Average monetary wage of workers and employees	102.3	102.7

Remuneration of kolkhoz members in public-sector kolkhoz farming	101.5	104
Payments and benefits to the population from social consumption funds	104.1	104.1
Per capita real incomes	102.5	102.3
Retail trade turnover in state and cooperative trade	105.3	106.4
of which:		
excluding sales of alcoholic beverages	106	107.1
Volume of sales of consumer services to the population	114.2	110.2
Total area of housing commissioned	104.5	104.5
Foreign trade turnover (in actual prices)	103.0	92.0

Produced /NATIONAL INCOME/amounted to about R590 billion (in actual prices)

/INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT/increased by R39 billion compared with the previous year and reached R840 billion.

/AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT/ in 1986 was R219.2 billion, which is R17.5 billion or 9 percent greater than the average annual figure for the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The USSR's /FOREIGN TRADE TURNOVER/ amounted to R130 billion. It fell by 8 percent as a result of the sharp drop in prices of fuel, raw material, and some other commodities on markets in capitalist countries. Even so,the volume of foreign trade increased by 2 percent in terms of fixed prices.

Socialist states occupied a leading position in the foreign trade turnover, accounting for 67 percent of it.

The Soviet Union rendered economic and technical assistance to 70 countries. Equipment and materials for the construction of industrial enterprises and other projects were delivered to 47 countries for purposes of fitting out 888 projects, comprising 619 projects in 13 socialist countries and 269 projects in 34 developing and other countries.

II. Intensification of Social Production [section subhead]

Scientific and Technical Progress [subhead]

The acceleration of scientific and technical progress was based on the qualitative restructuring of machine building. The scale of the /RENEWAL/ of its output expanded: 4 percent against 3.1 percent in 1985.

Production began of personal computers for the automation of administrative and management, scientific research, and planning and design operations; new types of flexible production modules for general machine building application; cryogenic equipment; machine tools for electrophysical, electrochemical, and other methods of processing; and equipment for the manufacture of precision billets and the production of composite materials.

But the planned rate of renewal of industrial output was not achieved. The technical standard and quality of many articles remain poor. The proportion of top-grade output represented 15 percent of the total output volume. A special place in the struggle to enhance output quality has been assigned to /STATE ACCEPTANCE/, which has been introduced in 1,500 enterprises producing the most important national economic output.

Industrial enterprises were better supplied with modern means of mechanization and automation. More than 200 flexible production systems for various technological purposes and 13,000 industrial robots were introduced, and 11,000 mechanized flow, automatic, and rotary lines were installed. Some 8,000 sections, shops, and production units were transferred to comprehensive mechanization and automation, and 249 automatic planning systems became operational.

Broader use was made of /ADVANCED TECHNOLOGIES/ in the national economy's sectors.

In /INDUSTRY/ there was an increase in the volume of oil extracted using new methods for treating oil-bearing strata and for drilling wells using downhole motors making it possible to increase drilling speeds. There was further development of coal extraction using the open-cut method and the application of continuously operated advanced equipment. High productivity units ensuring lower fuel consumption were introduced in the transportation of natural gas. Oxygen converter steel accounted for 33 percent and electric steel for 13 percent of the total volume of output, and there was an increase in the output of individual types of rolled metal made from nonfurnace vacuum-cast steel [stal vnepechnogo vakuumirovaniya] and treated with synthetic slag.

There was further dissemination of efficient methods for mold shaping with the application of installations using plasma, electroerosion, ultrasonic, electron beam, and laser technology to cut materials to size, as well as new welding processes. There was increased application of membrane technology in the chemical and microbiological industries.

At the same time, the introduction of advanced machinery, instruments, equipment, and technologies was on an inadequate scale. On the whole, the laggardness in the implementation of targets concerning the development of science and technology was not eliminated. The USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, and other ministries failed to fulfill their plans.

In the /AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX/, grain crops cultivated on the basis of intensive technologies for harvesting in 1987 accounted for 48 percent of the country's wintercrop sowing.

In the food industry, there was an increase in the output of products employing fermentation agents, and dairy raw material processing using membrane processes was effected.

The /CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY/ implemented the construction of indutrial premises using light metal prefabricated components and new-series large-panel components, the modular construction of premises for ancillary production units, and the construction of fully prefabricated rural production unit premises made of lightweight precast ferroconcrete, laminated wood, metal, asbestos cement, and other efficient components. The volume of structures made of ferroconcrete slabs increased. At the same time, unsatisfactory use was made of construction equipment, and there was no substantial increase in the manufactureof the basic types of machines.

Container freight shipments increased by 5 percent in railway /TRASNPORT/ and by 6 percent in the maritime transport. River transport commissioned integrated production complexes for the extraction, transportation,and unloading of mineral-construction materials, and transportation-technological systems for freight shipments on pushed formations with increased carrying capacity.

The conversion of trucks to the use of gas as fuel is being implemented extremely slowly in motor transport.

The annual savings resulting from reduced prime costs of output through increased technical standards of production in industry amounted to more than R4 billion, equivalent to the release of more than 700,000 persons from the numerical strength of the workforce.

/SCIENTIFIC POTENTIAL/ increased. There was an increase in the funding of research and experimental design work. Fifteen scientific discoveries were registered during the year.

The ties between science and production were consolidated. The bulk of scientific research institutes and design organizations in machine building joined production or science-and-production associations. Intersector scientific and technical complexes were formed for the purpose of developing new generations of equipment, technologies, and materials. The targets envisaged by the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress were fulfilled.

Some 3,500 models of machines, equipment, apparatus, instruments, and means of automation were created. But the achievement and introduction of results from many research and development projects take a long time. A large proportion of newly created models enters the production sphere 3 or more years later.

The implementation of scientific and technical achievements was carried out with the labor collectives' active participation. The country's national economy utilized 24,000 inventions and more than 4 million rationalization proposals.

Retooling and Reconstruction [subhead]

The funds channeled into the /RETOOLING AND RECONSTRUCTION OF EXISTING PRODUCTION UNITS/ were 17 percent more than last year, against an 8-percent increase in the total volume of capital investments. Expenditure on retooling and reconstruction accounted for 42 percent of the total volume of capital investments in production construction.

The national economy commissioned fixed capital worth R181 billion, including production capital worth more than R130 billion. Recommissioned production capital accounted for 7 percent of the total volume of production capital at the end of 1986.

Resource Savings [subhead]

More rational use was made of /LABOR RESOURCES/. Increased social labor productivity accounted for about 94 percent of national income growth, equivalent to saving the labor of 3.8 million persons.

Labor productivity growth in the national economy's sectors was achieved to a large extent on the basic of cutbacks in the use of manual labor (about 1 million persons have been released), a reduction in worktime losses (by an average of 20 percent) and cadre turnover, and the expansion of the practice of combining trades and duties. The combination of trades and duties alone reduced additional workforce requirements by more than 600,000 persons.

Labor collectives' initiative is increasing, and discipline and order are being strengthened. There has been a reduction in unjustified diversions of working people from their basic activity, but they do still occur on a significant scale.

There was further dissemination of the /TEAM METHOD OF LABOR ORGANIZATION/. Its most advanced forms -- financially autonomous teams working on contract basis -- still represent a small proportion.

/JOB CERTIFICATION AND RATIONALIZATION/ was carried out, but this work is still progressing slowly and is failing to produce tangible results in many sectors.

The average annual numerical strength of workers and employees reached 118.5 million persons, having increased by 0.7 million during the year; there were 12.8 million kolkhoz members (public-sector farming). The numerical strength of specialists with higher and secondary specialized education employed in the national economy stood at 35 million. Vocational and technical schools trained 2.6 million skilled workers.

About 7 million persons learned new trades on the job.

At the same time, the practice of making irrational use of graduate specialists still exists in numerous sectors. About 4 million such people perform duties which do not require such a level of training. There was greater efficiency in the utilization of /MATERIAL RESOURCES/.

The energy-intensiveness of the national income was reduced by 1.6 percent, and its metals-intensiveness by 0.6 percent. The set targets for savings of basic material, fuel, and energy resources were met. There were savings of 35,000 metric tons of rolled nonferrous metals, 80,000 metric tons of various types of pipes, and more than 20 million metric tons of standard fuel. Some 42 percent of the national economy's increased requirements for fuel and energy were met through savings. At the same time, some ministries and departments failed to make rational use of material resources and did not meet the targets for the relevant savings (boiler and furnace fuel by the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, electricity by the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry and the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, and rolled ferrous metal by the USSR Ministry of Automotive Industry and the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy). Inadequate use is made of secondary raw materials in the national economy.

A trend emerged toward reducing stocks of uninstalled equipment in capital construction warehouses.

Utilization of Production Potential [subhead]

/THE TRANSFER OF ENTERPRISES TO TWO- AND THREE-SHIFT WORKING/ is an important factor for improving the utilization of /FIXED PRODUCTION CAPITAL/. At present it is being implemented in Leningrad, in Kharkov and Kursk Oblasts, in the Latvian SSR, and in a number of other regions.

Serious shortcomings persist in the startup of newly commissioned and reconstructed capacities. The startup of newly commissioned capacities is at an extremely low level in the "Chimkentshina" Association under the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the Ali-bayramly industrial automation and telemechanics plant under the USSR Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems, the Kutaisi motor vehicles plant under the USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry, the "Gomselmash" Association's casting and normalizing plant under the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production, and the Kurovskoye (Moscow Oblast) blending combine under the USSR Ministry of Light Industry.

Even though the startup period has been completed, there has been virtually no output from new capacities at Barnaul's "Khimvolokno" Association (USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry), or the plant for electrical servo units in Dneprodzerzhinsk (USSR Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems). Newly commissioned capacities have not been started up at enterprises under the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, namely the Tbilisi silk association, the Khodzheyli spinning and weaving factory, and the sewn goods and knitwear factory in Chartak, Uzbek SSR.

Some ministries and departments failed to meet the targets for reducing output prime costs. Approximately one-fourth of production associations and enterprises failed to fulfill their financial results plan.

Improvement of Management and the Economic Machinery [subhead]

In industry one-third of production associations and enterprises, which produced more than half of the total industrial output, were working under the new management conditions.

Most ministries improved fulfillment of contractual commitments; labor productivity growth rates increased. The potential for expanding the scale of retooling through production development fund means was more fully utilized.

Railroads working under the new conditions fulfilled the shipments plan with fewer workers and achieved higher labor productivity growth rates and lower prime cost than in the railroad network as a whole.

The number of workers employed in administrative organs was reduced for the first time in many years as a result of improved organizational structures for managing the leading sectors of the national economy. New general plans for the management of industrial sectors were introduced.

Combines -- a way of integrating agriculture with other agro-industrial complex sectors -- are being introduced into economic practice. This type of enterprise has been set up in the RSFSR, the Ukrainian SSR, and the Belorussian SSR. Agricultural trading firms have started functioning in the Latvian SSR and the Tajik SSR on the basis of the integration of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, processing industry enterprises, and trading organizations.

The management of construction has been restructured and the centralized leadership of the country's unified construction complex has been strengthened.

Work has begun to improve foreign economic activity. New forms of cooperation are being developed and direct production ties with enterprises in the fraternal countries are being strengthened. Joint enterprises and associations are being set up with the participation of Soviet and foreign organizations and firms.

The new management methods are still not being assimilated intensively enough and are not having the proper influence on the attainment of qualitatively new improvements in the development of the country's economy.

III. Development of Physical Production [section subhead]

Industry [main subhead]

In industry the fulfillment of /CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS FOR DELIVERIES/ of output improved somewhat. However, the plan for output sales as delivered was 98.6 percent fulfilled. Violations of contractual discipline were committed by one in every four enterprises.

The annual /OUTPUT SALES/ plan was 101 percent fulfilled, targets being met by all union republics and industrial ministries except the Moldavian SSR and the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification.

The targets for the /PRODUCTION/ of the majority of /THE MOST IMPORTANT TYPES OF ITEMS/ were exceeded. The annual plans for gas and coal extraction and for the production of steel, rolled metal, motor vehicles, metal-cutting machine tools, computer equipment, detergents, paper, furniture, and other items were fulfilled ahead of schedule.

The main indicators of the efficiency of industrial production improved. /LABOR PRODUCTIVITY/ grew by 4.6 percent against a plan figure of 4.1 percent; this accounted for 96 percent of the growth in production. Labor productivity growth outstripped the increase in average wages. The plan for /REDUCING THE PRIME COST/ of industrial output was fulfilled and /PROFITS/ increased.

The industry of the territorial-production complexes -- West Siberia, Sayanskiy, Pavlodar-Ekibastuz, the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly Zone, and the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad Zone -- developed at preferential rates.

The growth rates of production and labor productivity and the fulfillment of the industrial output sales plan for /COMPLEXES AND MINISTRIES/ are as follows:

	1986 as Percentage of 1985		Percentage Fulfillment of Annual Output Sales Plan
	Production Volume	Labor Productivity	
Fuel and Energy Complex	104	103	101
Power and Electrification	104	103	100.2
Nuclear Power Generation	97	90	93
Petroleum Industry	103	99.3	100.6
Gas Industry	108	106	103
Coal Industry	103	103	103
Metallurgical Complex	104	104	102
Ferrous Metallurgy	104	105	102
Nonferrous Metallurgy	103	103	101
Machine-building Complex	106	107	102
Power Machine Building	107	107	100.9
Heavy and Transport Machine Building	105	106	101
Electrical Equipment Industry	107	109	100.9
Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building	106	107	102
Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry	108	108	100.3
Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems	109	108	102
Automotive Industry	105	106	102

Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building	107	107	102
Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production	105	105	100.3
Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building	107	107	103
Machine building for the Light and food Industry and Household Appliances	107	108	100
Chemical and Timber Complex Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry	103	103	100.8
Chemical Industry	107	108	101
Mineral Fertilizer Production	108	107	101
Medical and Microbiological Industry	110	109	100.8
Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry	105	106	100.8
Agro-industrial Complex	104	105	101
State Agro-industrial Committee	105	105	100.3
Fish Industry	105	106	104
Grain Products	102	102	102
Light Industry	102	105	100.5
Construction Materials Industry	104	105	101

The growth rates and fulfillment of the output sales plan (including industry under union jurisdiction) for /UNION REPUBLICS/ were as follows:

	1986 as Percentage of 1985		Percentage Fulfillment of Annual Output Sales Plan
	Production Volume	Labor Productivity	
RSFSR	104.8	104.9	101
Ukrainian SSR	104.4	104.3	100.8
Belorussian SSR	107.0	106.6	102
Uzbek SSR	105.8	103.5	101
Kazakh SSR	105.6	104.5	101
Georgian SSR	104.6	104.1	100.9
Azerbaijan SSR	105.0	103.9	101
Lithuanian SSR	105.0	104.5	102
Moldavian SSR	106.2	105.3	99.2
Latvian SSR	103.9	104.0	102
Kirghiz SSR	105.3	103.6	101
Tajik SSR	102.7	100.6	102
Armenian SSR	105.6	104.1	101
Turkmen SSR	105.8	103.9	102
Estonian SSR	103.8	104.4	102

Plan fulfillment for production in terms of the most important industrial complexes was as follows:

Fuel and Energy Complex [subhead]

	Produced in 1986	Percentage Fulfillment of Annual Plan	1986 Percentage of 1985
Electricity, billion kilowatt-hours	1,599	99.6	104
Petroleum, including gas condensate, million metric tons	615	99.7	103
Gas, billion cubic meters	686	102	107
Coal, million metric tons	751	102	103

The gas and coal industries worked steadily. There was an improvement in the situation in the petroleum industry, where the previously achieved oil extraction level was restored.

Some 14 billion cubic meters of gas and 17 million metric tons of coal were extracted over and above the plan. At the same time there was a shortfall of around 2 million metric tons of oil, including gas condensate.

The plan for electricity production was not fulfilled in connection with the difficulties caused by the accident at the Chernobyl AES and the low water level of rivers in certain parts of the country.

Metallurgical Complex [subhead]

	Produced in 1986	Percentage Fulfillment of Annual Plan	1986 as Percentage of 1985
Steel, million metric tons	161	101	104
Rolled ferrous metal products (finished), million metric tons	112	100.5	103
Steel pipes, million metric tons	19.8	100.4	102
Iron ore, million metric tons	250	101	100.9

The planned level for the production of the main types of metal products was exceeded by 1.9 million metric tons for steel, by 606,000 metric tons for finished rolled ferrous metal products, and by 69,000 metric tons for steel pipes.

The measures being taken to build up the production of economic types of metal products made possible a saving of around 1.7 million metric tons of metal during the year.

However, the country's need for many types of progressive output is not being fully met. The USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy failed to fulfill the plan for production of finished cast billets produced by continuous casting machines, cold-rolled structural sheet steel and pickled steel, high-impact drill pipes, and certain other types of efficient metal products.

Machine Building Complex [subhead]

	Produced in 1986	Percentage Fulfillment of Annual Plan	1986 as Percentage of 1985
Turbines, million kilowatts	21.9	95	104
Turbine generators, million kilowatts	14.9	84	121 [as published]
AC electric motors, million kilowatts	55.7	98	102
Metal-cutting machine tools, billion rubles	2.9	107	109
of which, with digital program control	1.3	111	123
Forging and pressing machines, million rubles	693	94	105
Industrial robots, thousands	15.1	93	114
Instruments, automation equipment, and spare parts, billion rubles	4.8	102	105
Computer equipment and spare parts, billion rubles	4.8	109	113
Petroleum apparatus, million rubles	247	97	108
Chemical equipment and spare parts, million rubles	966	96	103
Manufacturing equipment and spare parts for light and food industry, billion rubles	1.8	98	104
Tractors, million horsepower	54.5	100.2	103
Agricultural machines, billion rubles	4.0	99	109
Grain-harvesting combines, thousands	112	100.2	100.2
Machines and equipment for livestock raising and feed production, billion rubles	2.9	98	102
Excavators, thousands	42.9	102	100.9

Total output growth in the machine building complex was 30 percent higher than in industry as a whole.

Production of progressive metal processing equipment -- including forging and pressing machines with digital program control, computer equipment, economic and high-productivity material-handling and railroad machines and mechanism, and equipment for the coal and oil industries -- developed at accelerated rates.

At the same time the potential of the new management conditions has not been fully realized in the machine building complex. In most machine building ministries fulfillment of contractual commitments deteriorated in comparison with last year. This situation was brought about by the failure to meet plan targets for production of a number of the most important types of output -- AC electric motors, chemical equipment, forging and pressing machines, petroleum apparatus, machines and equipment for livestock raising and feed production, and printing equipment. The plan for the production of high-efficiency types of output such as continuous billet casting machines and equipment, 8,000-horsepower two-section freight locomotives (USSR Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building), new-series DC machines (USSR Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry), hydraulic powered tracked backhoes (USSR Ministry of Construction, Road, and Municipal Machine Building), and automatic pneumatic foil [pnevmorapirnyy] looms for manufacturing pile cloth (USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances) was not fulfilled.

Lags were permitted in the fulfillment of plan targets for the production of efficient agricultural equipment: certain types of machinery for work with K-700 and T-150 type tractors, and corn-harvesting equipment (USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building), self-propelled and trailer-type grain-harvesting combines, and powered mowers and rollers (USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production).

Chemical and Timber Complex [subhead]

	Produced in 1986	Percentage Fulfillment of Annual Plan	1986 as Percentage of 1985
Mineral fertilizers (in 100-percent) nutrient equivalent), million metric tons	34.7	98	105
Chemical plant protection agents (in terms of 100-percent active ingredient equivalent), thousand metric tons	332	100.6	96
Sulfuric acid, million metric tons	27.9	101	107
Caustic soda, million metric tons	3.2	98	106
Chemical fibers and yarns, million metric tons	1.5	100.6	106

Synthetic resins and plastics, million metric tons	5.3	97	106
Tires for motor vehicles, buses, agricultural machines, motorcycles, and motor scooters, millions	66.0	100.1	101
Detergents, million metric tons	1.2	101	104
Commercial lumber (excluding kolkhoz timber procurements), million trimmed cubic meters	296	98	107
Paper, million metric tons	6.2	102	103
of which, newsprint, billion square meters	34.5	101	104

Production of synthetic fibers and yarns, progressive structural plastics, and radial tires increased. The reduction in the pulp content [massoyemkost] of certain types of paper made possible a saving of over 1 million cubic meters of lumber.

However, associations and enterprises subordinate to the USSR Ministry of the Production of Mineral Fertilizers, the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry, and the USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry permitted considerable lags in fulfilling contractual commitments last year. This is linked first and foremost with the nonfulfillment of the plan for the production of mineral fertilizers, caustic soda, soda ash, synthetic resins, and plastics. The USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry allowed itself to fall behind in the production of the main sawmill and wood processing products; this lag grew particularly in the fourth quarter with regard to production of lumber and commercial timber.

The plan for the production of a number of types of progressive high-efficiency output -- pipes and pipeline components made of thermosoftening plastics, polystyrene, polyvinylchloride resin, polypropylene, polyethylene, cement-chipping sheet, cellulose acetate, and rayon cellulose -- was not fulfilled.

Construction Complex Industry [subhead]

	Produced in 1986	Percentage Fulfillment of Annual Plan	1986 as Percentage of 1985
Cement, million metric tons	135	100.3	103
Precast ferroconcrete structures and items, million cubic meters	141	100.1	104

Some 400,000 metric tons of cement were produced over and above the plan. Cement production using energy-saving techniques increased by 13 percent.

Consumer Goods Production [subhead]

	Produced in 1986	Percentage Fulfillment of Annual Plan	1986 Percentage of 1985
Textiles, all types, billion square meters	12.3	100.3	102
Sewn goods, billion rubles	26.1	99	100.1
Knitted underwear and outerwear, billion items	1.8	100.2	103
Footwear, million pairs	801	99.9	102
Cultural and household goods and domestic appliances, billion rubles	59.4	100	106
Clocks and watches, millions	69.9	99.9	104
Chinaware and earthenware, million rubles	945	99.2	102
High-grade crockery (glass and crystal), billion rubles	1.1	105	92
Radio receivers millions	8.9	100.2	101
Television sets, millions	9.4	99	100.7
of which, color sets	4.4	96	109
Refrigerators and freezers, millions	5.9	99.6	101
Washing machines, millions	5.4	99.5	106
Vacuum cleaners, millions	4.3	100.5	105
Furniture, billion rubles	8.3	102	105
Automobiles, millions	1.3	100.9	99.5
Motorcycles and motor scooters, millions	1.1	100.1	98
Bicycles, millions	5.5	100.7	102
Household chemical goods, billion rubles	3.8	103	108

Consumer goods worth R313 billion were produced in 1986. Consumer goods production increased 6 percent in comparison with 1985.

Plan targets for the production of most consumer goods -- in particular, fabrics, knitted goods, radio receivers, and furniture -- were exceeded.

At the same time the plans for the production of sewn goods, box-calf footwear, a number of sports and tourist goods, and items for children and young people were not fulfilled. Production of goods for elderly people was inadequate. Lags were permitted in developing production of a number of modern goods -- specifically, two- and three-compartment refrigerators and automatic washing machines (USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances).

The quality of consumer goods, particularly televisions and refrigerators, remains moderate.

Agro-Industrial Complex [subhead]

Agro-industrial complex enterprises and organizations, which last year achieved certain positive results, worked under the new economic management conditions.

The /TOTAL VOLUME OF AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT/ increased by 5.1 percent in comparison with 1985. Total agricultural output increased in all union republics except the Uzbek SSR, the Azerbaijan SSR, and the Turkmen SSR. Commodity output in the food sectors of the agro-industrial complex increased by 4 percent.

/LABOR PRODUCTIVITY/ in public-sector agriculture grew by 6.9 percent compared with the plan figure of 6.7 percent, and by 5 percent in food sectors.

Work was undertaken on kolkhozes and sovkhozes to make more extensive use of the economic methods of leadership, to improve labor and production organization, and to introduce the collective contract, the shop structure of management, financial autonomy, and the check method of expenditure control.

The profitability of production of the main types of agricultural output increased. Profits earned by kolkhozes and sovkhozes from all activities in 1986 increased by 12 percent in comparison with the previous year and amounted to R23 billion.

At the same time, last year more than 6,000 kolkhozes and sovkhozes failed to reduce the prime cost of agricultural output and ended the year in the red.

Plant Growing [subhead]

/PRODUCTION/ of the main plant products on all categories of farms was as follows (millions of metric tons):

	1981-1985 (average per year)	1985	1986
Grain	180.3	191.7	210.1
Raw Cotton	9.10	8.75	8.23
Sugar beets (industrial)	76.4	82.4	79.3
Sunflowers	5.0	5.3	5.3
Potatoes	78.4	73.0	87.2
Vegetables	29.2	28.1	29.7

Grain yields were 18 quintals per hectare, which is 21 percent higher than the average annual yield in the last 5-year plan. Some 92.3 million metric tons of wheat, 12.5 million metric tons of grain corn, and 2.6 million metric tons of rice were harvested.

At the same time, in 1986 a lag behind the average annual level achieved in the 11th 5-Year Plan was permitted in grain production by farms in the Uzbek, Azerbaijan, Moldavian, and Tajik SSR's; in industrial sugar beet production by farms in the Ukrainian, Georgian, and Lithuanian SSR's; and in vegetable production by the RSFSR, Azerbaijan SSR, and Latvian SSR.

On a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes the transition to intensive methods of crop cultivation is taking place only slowly, considerable harvest losses are permitted, and agricultural equipment idletime is great.

Work on the 1987 harvest is underway. However, a smaller amount of winter grain crops cultivated by intensive methods than envisaged by the target has been sown in the RSFSR and the Ukrainian, Lithuanian, Latvian, and Estonian SSR's. On a number of farms agricultural equipment repairs and applications of organic and mineral fertilizers are only slowly being carried out.

There has been an increase in /STATE PURCHASES/ of the main agricultural crops -- primarily grain, and particularly the strong and durum varieties of wheat. The grain sales plan was fulfilled by kolkhozes and sovkhozes in 103 oblasts, krays, and autonomous republics.

Purchases of potatoes, vegetables, fruits, and berries were as follows (millions of metric tons):

	1986	Percentage of Annual Plan	1986 Percentage of 1985
Potatoes	19.0	104	121
Vegetables	20.9	102	106
Fruits and Berries	5.6	93	113

In comparison with last year purchases of potatoes, vegetables, and fruits and berries increased by 3.3 million metric tons, 1.1 million metric tons, and 635,000 metric tons respectively.

Fewer potatoes than in 1985 were purchased in the Kazakh, Georgian, Azerbaijan, and Moldavian SSR's; fewer vegetables were purchased in the Armenian and Azerbaijan SRR's and fewer fruits and berries were purchased in the Belorussian, Tajik, and Uzbek SSR's.

Livestock Raising [subhead]

/THE PRODUCTION/ of products from this sector on all categories of farms is characterized by the following data:

	1981-1985 (annual average)	1985	1986
Meat (slaughter weight), million metric tons	16.2	17.1	17.7
Milk, million metric tons	94.6	98.6	101.1
Eggs, billions	74.4	77.3	80.3
Wool (physical weight), thousand metric tons	457	447	465

On publicly owned farms meat production increased 8 percent, milk production grew by 5 percent, and egg production rose 6 percent. The increase in the production of livestock products was basically achieved through increasing the productivity of livestock and poultry. The average milk yield per cow increased by 151 kg or by 6 percent. More offspring were obtained and the preservation of the numbers of animals was improved.

/THE NUMBERS/ of productive livestock on all categories of farms amounted as follows (million head):

	As of 1 January	
	1986	1987
Cattle	120.9	121.9
of which cows	42.9	42.5
Pigs	77.8	80.0
Sheep and goats	147.3	148.0

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are still sustaining considerable losses because of a large number of deaths of livestock. On the farms of the RSFSR alone in 1986 1.8 million head of cattle of 2.7 percent of the turnover of the herd died, 4.3 million head of pigs or 6.2 percent, died, and the figures for the deaths of sheep and goats was 4.9 million head or 7.4 percent; the losses of these types of livestock in the republic amounted to more than 1 million metric tons live weight. The percentage of livetock deaths was high in the Moldavian SSR, Latvian SSR, Kirghiz SSR, and Kazakh SSR.

Planned capacities for livestock raising complexes remain unassimilated for a long time. Their level of assimilation is particularly low on the dairy complexes of the Azerbaijan SSR, Georgian SSR, and Kazakh SSR; and likewise at cattle rearing and fattening complexes of the Turkmen SSR and Kirghiz SSR.

/STATE PURCHASES/ of livestock products on all categories of farms are characterized by the following data;

	1986	Percentage fulfillment of annual plan	1986 as percentage of 1985
Livestock and poultry (live weight), million metric tons	20.0	106	106
Milk	71.8	106	105
Eggs, billions	53.6	109	106
Wool (in terms of pure fiber), thousand metric tons	242.3	104	104

The acceptance of livestock and milk by procurement organizations directly at the place of production is only slowly developing.

Food Industry [subhead]

/THE PRODUCTION/ of the most important types of food products was as follows:

	Produced in 1986	Percentage fulfillment of annual plan	1986 as a percentage of 1985
Meat (industrial output), million metric tons	11.5	103	107
Sausage products, million metric tons	3.5	103	104
Edible fish products, including canned fish, million metric tons	5.6	106	101
Butter, million metric tons	1.6	106	106
Fat cheeses, thousand metric tons	844	100.2	104
Wholemilk products in milk equivalent, million metric tons	31	105	105
Margarine products, million metric tons	1.5	100.2	103
Granulated sugar, million metric tons	12.7	91	108
Vegetable oil, million metric tons	2.9	96	114
Confectionery, million metric tons	4.4	101	104
Raw tea, thousand metric tons	258	99.2	99.7
Canned goods, billion standard cans	19.7	105	110
of which, canned fruit juices	4.0	137	147
Mineral waters, million decaliters	148	100.7	114
Nonalcoholic drinks, million decaliters	497	87	130

The production of liqueurs, vodkas and wine products fell by 35 percent.

The plan for the production of a number of products, including vegetable oil, granulated sugar, nonalcoholic drinks, and tea was not fulfilled. The quality of the products being produced does not always satisfy the demands of the population.

The Material and Technical Base of the Agro-Industrial Complex [subhead]

Agriculture received a considerable quantity of equipment and mineral fertilizers.

Capital investment in the development of sectors which will ensure the fulfillment of the USSR Food Program amounted to over R62 billion. Of this money, R49.6 billion was used for the development of agriculture, of which R9.4 billion went on construction work pertaining to land reclamation.

In agriculture, livestock raising premises and mechanized livestock units and complexes for 5.8 million head of livestock, and 8.8 million head of poultry were built, along with poultry factories for handling 50 million head of poultry for meat production annually, and other installations.

Some 1.3 million hectares of irrigated and drained land was commissioned.

Capacities of the production of meat, cheese, wholemilk products, granulated sugar, confectionery, canned fruit and vegetables, and storage facilities for potatoes, vegetables, and fruit were commissioned.

Capital Construction [main subhead]

In 1986 fixed capital to the sum of R11.1 billion more than in 1985 was commissioned. /CAPITAL INVESTMENTS/ in the sum of R193 billion from all sources of finance were assimilated.

The fulfillment of the plan and the rate of growth of commissioning fixed capital from state funds broken down according to complexes and ministries, is characterized by the following data:

	Commissioning of fixed capital	
	Percentage fulfillment of annual plan	1986 as a percentage of 1985
/FUEL AND ENERGY COMPLEX/	87	103
USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification	79	86
USSR Ministry of the Nuclear Power Industry	65	94
USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Industry	87	104
USSR Ministry of the Gas Industry	100.1	106
USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry	82	111
USSR Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises	101	154
/METALLURGICAL COMPLEX/	83	111
USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy	82	107
USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy	84	114
/MACHINE BUILDING COMPLEX/	77	105
USSR Ministry of Power Machine Building	68	82
USSR Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building	77	103
USSR Ministry of Electrical Equipment Industry	71	99.6
USSR Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building	67	100.3
USSR Ministry of Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry	81	118

USSR Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems	92	136
USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry	87	110
USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building	73	109
USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production	60	71
USSR Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building	86	117
USSR Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Domestic Appliances	73	101
/CHEMICAL AND TIMBER COMPLEX/	72	102
USSR Ministry of Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry	78	109
USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry	62	108
USSR Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production	66	89
USSR Ministry of the Medical and Microbiological Industry	68	89
USSR Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood Processing Industry	85	107
/AGRO-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX/	94	108
USSR State Agro-industrial Committee	96	109
USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry	88	99.1
USSR Ministry of Grain Products	90	96
USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water resources	90	108
/CONSTRUCTION COMPLEX/	87	119
USSR Ministry of Construction in Northern and Western Regions	80	109
USSR Ministry of Construction in Southern Regions	99	123
USSR Ministry of Construction in the Urals and West Siberia	90	126
USSR Ministry of Construction in the Far East and Transbaykal Regions	72	95
USSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work	99	137
USSR Ministry of Transport Construction	95	154
Union Republic Ministries of Construction	89	111
USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry	78	103
USSR Ministry of Light Industry	80	91

The first turbine at the Perm GRES, new turbines at the Kalinin, Zaporozhye, and Rovno AES's, and at a number of hydroelectric stations; likewise, capacities for the catalytic reforming of raw materials at the Moscow Petroleum Refinery, for coal extraction at the "Vostochnyy" open-cut mine in Pavlodar Oblast, the "Berezovskiy" open-cut mine in Krasnoyarsk Kray, and the "Taldinskiy" open-cut mine in Kemerovo Oblast; and also a number of sectors on the main gas pipeline from Yamburg to Yelets (1st and 2d lines) with a total length of 3,600 km were commissioned.

Major capacities for the extraction of iron ore have been commissioned at the Kacharskiy Mining and Concentrating Combine in Kustanay Oblast, for the production of rolled ferrous metals at the Oskolskiy Electrometallurgical Combine in Belgorod Oblast, for the production of coke at the Nizhnetagilskiy and Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combines, and others.

Capacities have been commissioned for the production of synthetic ammonia at the "Tolyattiazot" Production Association, for the production of synthetic resins and plastics at the Tomsk Chemical Plant, motor vehicle tires at the "Nizhnekamskshina" Production Association, and also of sawn lumber, chipboard, fiberboard, and paper.

Capacities have been commissioned for the production of cement at the Bryansk Cement Plant, roofing shingle at the Dushanbe Asbestos-Cement Goods Combine, and ceramic facing tiles at the Kharkov Tile Plant.

/IN THE PAST YEAR THERE HAVE BEEN NO RADICAL CHANGES IN THE INVESTMENT PROCESS./ The dissipation of capital investment has not been overcome, and plans for the commissioning of fixed capital and of many types of important production capacities have not been fulfilled. The USSR Ministry of Power Electrification, the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Gas Industry, the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, the USSR Ministry of Grain Products, and the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources have failed to ensure the commissioning of a considerable number of installations.

The volume of work being carried out by enterprises themselves [osushchestvlyayemykh khozyaystvennym sposobom] is growing only slowly, and it accounts for a particularly low proportion of the total volume of construction and installation work in the USSR Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of Power Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production, the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Feed Production, the USSR Ministry of Light Industry, and the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy.

The /VOLUME OF CONTRACT WORK/ carried out by construction and installation organizations increased 6 percent and labor productivity 4.3 percent against the planned 3.5 percent. The growth of labor productivity outstripped the growth of average wages.

For ministries in the construction complex, the volume of contract work increased 6 percent and labor productivity 4.6 percent. The plan for contract work was 99.4 percent fulfilled. The plan was dealt with successfully by the USSR Ministry of Installation and special Construction Work and the USSR Ministry of Transport Construction, as well as the construction ministries of the Belorussian SSR, the Kazakh SSR, the Lithuanian SSR, the Latvian SSR, and the Estonian SSR. [paragraph continues]

The plan was not fulfilled by the USSR Ministry of Construction in northern and western areas of the USSR, the USSR Ministry of Construction in southern areas of the USSR, the USSR Ministry of Construction in areas of the Urals and western Siberia, the USSR Ministry of Construction in the Far East and Transbaykal Regions, and the construction ministries of the Ukrainian SSR, the Uzbek SSR, the Georgian SSR, the Azerbaijan SSR, the Moldavian SSR, the Kirghiz SSR, the Tajik SSR, the Armenian SSR, and the Turkmen SSR.

In construction, the transition has begun to the evaluation of the activity of contracting organizations in terms of the volume of work done on projects scheduled for completion and in terms of technological stages and packages of operations on other projects. More than 400 construction organizations are working under collective contract conditions.

Transport and Communications [main subhead]

Freight shipments and passenger turnover on individual types of transport are characterized by the following figures:

	Fulfilled in 1986	Percentage fulfillment of plan	1986 percentage of 1985
/SHIPMENTS/ (dispatches) of freight, million tons			
Railroad transport	4061	102	103
Maritime transport	249	105	104
including coastal shipping	85.6	107	101
River transport for public use	649	104	103
Motor transport for public use	6648	102	105
Petroleum and petroleum products	653	100.3	104
/PASSENGER TURNOVER/, billion passenger-kilometers			
Railroad transport	390	104	104
Motor transport for public use (buses)	463	102	104
Air transport	196	102	104

Freight turnover on all forms of transport increased 4.8 percent.

/RAILROAD TRANSPORT/ fulfilled the total plan for freight shipments ahead of schedule. Freightcar turnaround was accelerated by 4 percent and the average daily productivity per locomotive increased by 3 percent, and per freightcar by 4 percent.

The length of electrified railroad lines increased by 2,100 km, or 4 percent.

Labor productivity increased 7.5 percent against the planned 2.1 percent; the entire increase in the volume of shipments was obtained on this basis. The target for reducing the prime cost of shipments was overfulfilled.

The target for shipments of timber freight and fire-resistant materials was not fulfilled.

A number of railroads underfulfilled plans for the shipment of the most important types of freight: coal -- the Kuybyshev, Far Eastern, and Odessa railroads; petroleum and petroleum products -- the Transcaucasian, Transbaykal, West Siberian, Tselinnaya, and South Western railroads; ferrous metals -- the Oktyabrskaya, North Caucasus, and Moscow railroads; mineral fertilizers -- the Transcaucasian, Odessa, Sverdlovsk, and Alma-Ata railroads and others.

In /MARITIME TRANSPORT/, freight shipments in overseas navigation were 0.3 percent above the plan and 3 percent more than in 1985.

/RIVER TRANSPORT/ fulfilled targets for passenger shipments and passenger turnover. Less coal, iron and manganese ore, cement, fire-resistant materials, ferrous metals, grain, and milling products were shipped than planned.

The plan for freight shipments in direct mixed railroad and river transport was not fulfilled.

/AIR TRANSPORT/ met the target ahead of schedule for the total volume of air shipments and the shipment of passengers, freight, and mail. More than 116 million people were transported.

In /MOTOR TRANSPORT/, passenger shipments increased 4 percent. Buses transported 48.8 billion people.

There are still substantial empty runs and idle time for trucks in good working order. Idle time for trucks undergoing or awaiting repairs in only slowly being reduced.

By /GAS PIPELINES/, the USSR Ministry of the Gas Industry supplied 2 percent more commodity gas than the target.

The national economy's requirements for shipments of a number of types of freight by various forms of transport were not fully met. Shortcomings persist in services to the population, and train, plane, and bus schedules are violated; the quality of transport services needs to be improved.

/COMMUNICATIONS/ enterprises fulfilled the plan for revenue from their basic activity; compared with 1985, the volume of communications services increased 5 percent.

IV. Social Development and Improving the People's Living Standard [section subhead]

On the basis of economic growth, the program for social development and for improving the people's prosperity adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress is being implemented.

/NATIONAL INCOME/ used for consumption and accumulation increased 3.6 percent.

Labor Remuneration and the Population's Income [subhead]

The average monthly monetary wage of workers and employees in the national economy was R195, as against R190 in 1985. The average monthly pay of kolkhoz members increased from R153 to R159. The population's real income increased.

The increase was completed in all regions of the country in the wage rates and salaries of teachers, instructors, production training supervisors, and leading and other pedagogical workers at general educational schools and secondary specialized and vocational and technical educational institutions. As a result of the implementation of these measures teachers' wages increased by more than 30 percent.

The wages of doctors and other workers in health care and social security began to increase.

In the main, the transition to new remuneration conditions was completed for scientific workers, designers, and technologists at scientific research institutions, design and engineering organizations in industry, the USSR Academy of Sciences, and the union republic Academies of Sciences. Many designers and technologists in industry also received a supplement to their wages. Tariffs for workers in certain light industry professions were increased. Rewards for length of service were introduced and additional payments for night work were increased in the sewn goods, footwear, leather, and salt industries. The implementation of these measures takes place on the basis of the funds earned by the labor collectives.

The population received payments and benefits from social consumption funds of R153 billion, or R6 billion more than in 1985. Taking these payments and benefits into account, the wages of workers and employees totaled R277 and the income of kolkhoz members from the kolkhoz public sector totaled R231 a month.

State monthly grants were increased for children of servicemen on a fixed period of service, as were pensions for pensioners living in rural localities and associated with agriculture. Other measures were taken to increase payments and benefits to the population from social consumption funds.

State internal loan obligations were abolished.

The Provision of Goods and Services to the Population [subhead]

Work is being done to implement the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Service Sphere.

The population's consumption of material goods and services increased 5.5 percent compared with the previous year.

Retail trade turnover in state and cooperative trade was R331.9 billion, an increase of R19.5 billion on 1985 at comparable prices.

The retail trade turnover plan, excluding sales of alcoholic beverages, was fulfilled in the country as a whole. Plan fulfillment was not ensured by the Georgian SSR, the Azerbaijan SSR, the Armenian SSR, and the Turkmen SSR.

The sale of consumer goods increased 7.1 percent. There were changes for the better in the structure of retail trade turnover. As a result of the reduction by more than one-third in sales of alcoholic beverages, there was a substantial fall in their share of the total volume of trade turnover, while the proportion of food products and nonfood goods increased.

The growth in sales of individual goods in state and cooperative trade is characterized by the following figures:

	1986 as a percentage of 1985
Bread products	100
Meat and meat products	104
Fish and fish products	105
Butter	103
Vegetable oil	108
Margarine products	103
Whole milk products	106
Cheese	105
Eggs	104
Sugar	110
Confectionery	106
Tea	112
Potatoes	107
Vegetables	108
Fruit and citrus fruits	120
Nonalcoholic beverages	127
Mineral water	122
Fruit and vegetable juices	143
Alcoholic beverages	63
Tobacco products	105
Clothing, linen, and textiles	103
Knitwear	107
Hosiery	110
Footwear	107
Chinaware, earthenware, and glassware	100
Soap and detergents	107
Furniture	107
Refrigerators and freezers	108
including those with a capacity of 200 cubic decimeters or more	113
Washing machines	107
Vacuum cleaners	105
Clocks and watches	98
Cameras	99
Radio receivers	98
Television sets	107
including color sets	112
Tape recorders	111
Bicycles and mopeds	105
Motor cycles and scooters	112
Cars	94
Timber materials	128
Slates	108
Sheet steel for roofing and other metal products	127

There was some improvement in the supply of vegetables and fruit to the population. The sale of this produce by kolkhozes and sovkhozes at city markets increased, amounting to 30 percent of the planned volume of state purchases. In the markets of Moscow, Kiev, Alma-Ata, Riga, Kishinev, Dushanbe, Ashkhabad, Vladivostok, Tula, and Smolensk the volume of sales of fruit and vegetables by kolkhozes and sovkhozes amounted to between 20 and 65 percent of total sales of these goods on the kolkhoz market. At the same time in many cities, in particular Leningrad, Gorkiy, Yerevan, Vilnyus, Orel, Yaroslavl, Khabarovsk, Komsomolsk-na-Amure, and others, this form of produce sales was not properly developed.

The quality of fruit and vegetable produce supplied to the stores is in many cases not up to the consumers' requirements. In 1986 14 percent of potatoes, 17 percent of cabbage, 25 percent of tomatoes, and 23 percent of grapes supplied to trade were below standard and spoiled.

The supply of local construction materials to the population was unsatisfactory. The target for their sales was only 45 percent fulfilled, and only 20-30 percent in the Kazakh SSR, the RSFSR, and the Georgian SSR. There are major shortcomings in organizing the supply of timber and construction materials to the population. Questions of comprehensive services to the population in the acquisition and delivery of construction materials, the construction and maintenance of housing and outbuildings, and ancillary construction work on garden and orchard plots are not being satisfactorily tackled.

The introduction of progressive forms of trade services to the population continued. Some 60 percent of goods were sold in stores by the self-service method. At the same time there is no increase in the supply of goods to trade in prepackaged form, which reduces the benefits of the introduction of this method.

Compared to the normative, the provision of /DINING ROOMS AND CANTEENS/ totaled 88 percent for production enterprise workers and employees, 65 percent for VUZ students, and 71 percent for secondary specialized educational establishment students. The quality of products provided and the standard of service in public catering enterprises frequently fails to meet the population's requirements.

The population was provided with diverse paid services to the value of almost R50 billion, which constituted 96.5 percent of the plan. Only the Belorussian SSR, Kazakh SSR, Lithuanian SSR, Moldavian SSR, Latvian SSR, the Estonian SSR coped with the target. The requisite initiative is not being displayed in expanding and developing services, and at many enterprises traditional services -- municipal services, housing, preschool establishments -- account for the overwhelming majority. Enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production, and some others failed to fulfill the prescribed plans for the sale of paid services.

The volume of consumer service sales increased 7.4 percent as a plan figure of 6.7 percent, with a 9.1 percent increase in rural localities. The population received consumer services worth R10.7 billion. The annual targets for consumer services were not fulfilled in the Uzbek SSR, Moldavian SSR, Azerbaijan SSR, Tajik SSR, and Armenian SSR.

Despite the increase in trade turnover and services the population's increasing demand for some types of them were not fully satisfied. The quality of many goods and services remains below what is required, it still takes a long time for orders to be met, and the disparity in the standard of service for the urban and rural population remains great.

Housing Construction [subhead]

The scale of housing construction increased. A total of 118.2 million square meters of housing, or 2.1 million new well-appointed apartments, were commissioned with all sources of finance. Over 10 million people moved into new housing.

The housing construction plan as a whole was fulfilled. The USSR Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production, the USSR Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems, the USSR Ministry of Power Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, the USSR Ministry of Agricultural Machine Building, and others failed to cope with the prescribed target for commissioning housing out of state capital investments.

More than 1 million apartments with a total area of 61 million square meters received capital repairs. Out of this 218,000 apartments with a total area of 11.8 million square meters were modernized, enabling over 700,000 people to improve their housing conditions. However the USSR Ministry of the Gas Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, and the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry failed to fulfill their plans for capital repairs to the housing stock.

The program for improving the living conditions of agro-industrial complex workers was consistently implemented. Housing with a total area of 38 million square meters was built for them.

Public Education and Culture [subhead]

Over 108 million people were engaged in various forms of study.

A reform is being implemented in the general educational and vocational education system. In the 1986-1987 academic year 1.4 million first-grade students are undergoing instruction in line with the new 11-year school program -- 1 million of them in general educational schools and 0.4 million in preschool establishments. Some 4.3 million senior grade students are taking a course in the fundamentals of information and computer technology. For socially useful labor by schoolchildren the number of workplaces provided by base enterprises reached 1.3 million.

In 1986 4.2 million young men and women obtained secondary education, of which 1.1 million -- 1 in every 4 -- obtained a specialism (trade).

Permanent preschool establishments provide education for 16.5 million children -- every second child of this age. At the same time 1.5 million requests from parents for their children to be placed in preschool establishments were not met.

General educational schools providing places for 1.2 million students, vocational and technical colleges for 84,000 students, and preschool establishments for 610,000 children were commissioned with all sources of finance. The commissioning plan was fulfilled only for general educational schools.

The USSR Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, the USSR Ministry of Power Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry, and others failed to ensure the fulfillment of the plan for commissioning vocational and technical colleges, while the USSR Ministry of Power Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, and the USSR Gosagroprom failed to ensure the fulfillment of the plan for commissioning preschool establishments.

VUZ's trained 0.8 million specialists.

A total of 1.3 million people graduated from secondary specialized educational establishments.

By the end of last year 164 million people had higher and secondary (complete and incomplete) education -- a total of 89 percent of the employed population.

More than 2 billion copies of books and brochures were published in 1986.

Cultural enlightenment work is conducted among the population by 134,000 public libraries, 138,000 club establishments, over 152,000 movie projection facilities, 2,000 museums, and over 600 professional theaters. There are 7,600 copies of books in public libraries per 1,000 population, while the figures for museum and theater visits per 1,000 population are 700 and 500 respectively. The number of visits to movie shows exceeded 4 billion. There are still a number of large rural centers of population where there were no movie screenings throughout the year.

Clubs and culture centers catering for 290,000 people were commissioned with all sources of finance last year. The USSR Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of the Chemical Industry, the USSR Ministry of Fertilizer Production, and other ministries failed to cope with the plan for commissioning these facilities. At the same time 20 percent of club buildings required capital repairs.

Health Protection [subhead]

The number of doctors in all specialisms [trades] increased by 32,000 and the number of hospital beds by 56,000. There are 43 doctors and 130 beds per 10,000 inhabitants. Hospitals providing 754,000 beds and out-patient clinics capable of handling 179,000 consultations per shift were built. However the population's requirements for medical aid are not being fully met. The hospital commissioning plan was not fulfilled. The USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, the USSR Ministry of Power Machine Building, and others were considerably in arrears with hospital construction. There is a considerable shortfall in the standard of provision of medical services for the rural population. The introduction of universal medical checkups is proceeding slowly.

Despite the measures being taken to develop physical culture and sport only one-third of the employed population regularly engaged in physical cultural activity.

The number of places in sanatoriums, guest houses, rest homes and centers, and tourist bases increased by 65,000 and reached almost 2.5 million. However the existing network of sanatorium and resort treatment and relaxation establishments does not meet the population's needs for organized leisure.

Over 29 million children and juveniles spent the summer at young pioneer and school camps or tourist and excursion bases or went to rural areas with children's establishments for the summer.

Demographic indicators improved. The birthrate continued to rise -- the number of babies born in 1986 totaled 19.9 per 1,000 inhabitants as against 19.4 in 1985. There was a substantial decline in the death rate -- to 9.7 as against 10.6 -- mainly as a result of the intensification of the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism. There was a particularly sharp decline in deaths from accidents, poisoning, and injuries. For the first time in the last 10 years an increase in life expectancy was observed -- to 69 years. The country's population increased by 2.9 million last year. On 1 January 1987 the total population of the Soviet Union stood at 281.7 million.

Environmental Protection [subhead]

Measures were implemented to protect and make rational use of water, land, timber, and mineral resources, protect the atmosphere against pollution, and replenish wild animal and fish stocks.

In connection with the cessation of work to divert part of the flow of northern and Siberian rivers to areas of the southern European part of the country, Central Asia, and Kazakhstan provision was made for the more economical utilization of existing water resources. There was a decline in the discharge of effluent into bodies of water.

Total expenditure on protecting the environment and making rational use of natural resources (including expenditure on forestry activity) totaled approximately R10 billion.

At the same time the USSR Ministry of Fertilizer Production, the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry, and some other ministries failed to fulfill the plan for the construction and commissioning of environmental protection facilities.